

QUAL-TX for WINDOWS USER'S MANUAL

Model Version 9.32 (July 8, 2014)

Prepared for the
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Manual Rev. B

PREFACE

The user's manual is intended for use with the version of QUAL-TX indicated on the title page. The following are the minimum system requirements for execution of QUAL-TX:

- PC with an Intel® 486/66MHz (or 100% compatible) or higher processor.
- Microsoft® Windows® 95, Windows® 98, Windows® ME, Windows® XP, Windows® Vista, Windows® 7, or Windows NT® Version 4 with Service Pack 3 (or later) operating system.
- A VGA monitor (1024x768 resolution is required for complete viewing of on-screen graphics output)
- A mouse (or compatible pointing device)

QUAL-TX is a steady-state one-dimensional water quality model that has been developed for the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. Its history dates back to the QUAL-I model developed by the Texas Water Development Board with Frank D. Masch & Associates in 1970 to 1971. The original code was written by William A. White. In June, 1972, the United States Environmental Protection Agency awarded Water Resources Engineers, Inc. (now Camp Dresser & McKee) a contract to modify QUAL-I for application to the Chattahoochee-Flint River, the Upper Mississippi River, the Iowa-Cedar River, and the Santee River. The modified version of QUAL-I was known as QUAL-II. Over the next three years, several versions of the model evolved in response to specific client needs. In March, 1976, the Southeast Michigan Council of Governments (SEMCOG) contracted with Water Resources Engineers, Inc. to make further modifications and to combine the best features of the existing versions of QUAL-II into a single model. That became known as the QUAL-II/SEMCOG version. Between 1978 and 1984, Bruce L. Wiland with the Texas Department of Water Resources (now the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality) modified QUAL-II for application to the Houston Ship Channel estuarine system. Numerous modifications were made to enable modeling this very large and complex system including the addition of tidal dispersion, lower boundary conditions, nitrification inhibition, sensitivity analysis capability, branching tributaries, and various input/output changes. This model became known as QUAL-TX and was subsequently applied to streams throughout the State of Texas. In 1985, EPA's Center for Water Quality Modeling sponsored a National Council of the Paper Industry for Air and Stream Improvement (NCASI) review of other versions of QUAL-II and incorporated certain features of these versions into a program called QUAL2E. In 1987, further enhancements were added to QUAL2E in cooperative agreements between EPA, NCASI, and the Department of Civil Engineering at Tufts University.

In 1999, the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality and Wiland Consulting, Inc. developed LA-QUAL based on QUAL-TX Version 3.4. The program was converted from a DOS-based program to a Windows-based program with a graphical interface and enhanced graphic output. Other program modifications specific to the needs of Louisiana and the Louisiana DEQ were also made.

In 2013, the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality contracted with Wiland Consulting, Inc. to convert the DOS-based version of QUAL-TX Version 3.4 to a Windows-based program with a graphical interface and enhanced graphic output similar to LA-QUAL. Based on LA-QUAL v.9.14 with some additional enhancements, QUAL-TX is a user-oriented model and is intended to provide the basis for evaluating total maximum daily loads and wastewater discharges in the State of Texas.

The source code for the core program (excluding the windows/graphic interface code) is available from the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. It was compiled with Intel® Visual Fortran Composer XE Version 2013 SP1 3.202.

Version History of QUAL-TX for Windows

- 9.32 - a) added additional error checking information for reach id cards (Data Type 8)
- 9.31 - a) increased number of allowable stations in overlay from 50 to 80
 - b) added nonpoint input for NH₃, NO₃, PO₄, and associated sensitivities
 - c) fix line wrapping in rich-text output
- 9.30 - a) corrected error in calculation of constituent CM-2 related to wasteloads (error originated in LA-QUAL v.9.10)
 - b) added sensitivities for dam coefficients
 - c) corrected labeling of plot legend when displaying multiple sensitivity parameters per set
- 9.29 - a) added additional information concerning warnings
 - b) added HELP menu item to access Users Manual
- 9.28 - a) added additional error checking information
 - b) corrected issue with preferences for labeling of filename on plot
 - c) corrected issue with effective concentration adjustments when chlorophyll a is included in headwaters
 - d) added table to show adjustment of concentrations when using effective concentrations
- 9.27 - a) added additional error checking and method for reading legacy overlay cards
- 9.26 - a) add rich-text file format option to output report

- 9.25 - a) corrected input echo in output report for dispersive hydraulic parameters (HYDR-2)
- 9.24 - a) added additional error checking for plot cards (Data Type 30)
 - b) increased number of allowable reaches per RCH card to 40 (Data Type 30)
 - c) added ability to show tributary locations on plots
 - d) added ability to specify different programs for viewing and editing
- 9.23 - a) corrected display issue in the File dialog menu when more than 9 files had been opened
- 9.22 - a) corrected issue with reading HDWTR-2 values in sequenced files
 - b) added additional error checking for overlay cards
 - c) corrected dimensioning of RSENS from MXH to MXR
- 9.21 - a) made some unit conversions more precise
- 9.20 - original version of QUAL-TX for Windows

Modifications that were made during the development of QUAL-TX for Windows from LA-QUAL v. 9.14:

- 1) Added evaporation component to hydraulics.
- 2) Default of .inp extension added to open list options.
- 3) Corrected problem with width going negative during flow reversals
- 4) Corrected some sensitivity problems (incorrect array dimension; crashed when mixing 1 and 2 columns per set)
- 5) Added option to KTIDE to set all dispersion to 0
- 6) Added salinity to loading table
- 7) Added additional tidal information to final report

Modifications that were made during the development of LA-QUAL v.9.14 from QUAL-TX v. 3.4:

- 1) Conformance of the core code to American National Standard Fortran 90 (ANSI X.198-1992) and International Standards Organization standard ISO/IEC 1539-1991(E).
- 2) Development of a Windows graphical interface.
- 3) Development of on-screen graphic output showing predicted profiles and observed data.
- 4) Development of on-screen graphic output for sensitivity analysis
- 5) Allowing hydraulics to be based on width/depth input in addition to velocity/depth input.
- 6) Allowing settling rates to be input on a per day basis in addition to a settling velocity basis.
- 7) Addition of new reaeration equations.
- 8) Addition of low dissolved oxygen concentration inhibition for NCM decay rates.
- 9) Corrections to certain errors in coding related to reaeration rate equations, settling rates, and effective BOD in lower boundary conditions.
- 10) Corrections to certain errors in coding related to the coliform temperature correction theta, the NCM oxygen inhibition technique, and nonconvergence problems
- 11) Corrections to the Owens-Edwards-Gibbs reaeration equation in option 4 of Data Type 12 (<5fps, 1964).
- 12) Addition of a Special Report Sensitivity Table.
- 13) Modifications to the format for many of the fields in the capsule summary, intermediate report, and final report.
- 14) Added extra error detection in input
- 15) Added shelter coefficient for wind driven reaeration
- 16) Added dam capability
- 17) Corrected problems with English/Metric option
- 18) Added inhibition to organic nitrogen for use as NBOD
- 19) Added BOD#2 constituent
- 20) Added sensitivity factors for non-point source
- 21) Added ability to specify oxygen inhibition equations for each inhibited constituent
- 22) Added ability to specify oxygen threshold in equations for each inhibited constituent
- 23) Added dispersion through headwater to allow second boundary condition
- 24) Added ability to allow comments in input and overlay files
- 25) Corrected initialization of certain LBC concentrations
- 26) Added additional options for nutrient limitations
- 27) Added option to calculate dispersion as a function of mean velocity
- 28) Increased allowable sensitivities to 100
- 29) Added sensitivities LBC Salinity, Wind Velocity, Pressure, Dry Bulb Temp, Wet Bulb Temp
- 30) Made major changes to temperature simulation
- 31) Added ability to exclude specific wasteloads for WSL FLOW sensitivities
- 32) Added ability to exclude specific headwaters for HDW FLOW sensitivities
- 33) Added ability to change temperature equation for atmospheric attenuation
- 34) Added ability to change temperature equation for atmospheric longwave radiation
- 35) Added bank shading coefficient to temperature and algae simulations

- 36) Corrected algae/macrophyte growth rate equation
- 37) Added solar information output report
- 38) Added option for no light limitation in algae/macrophyte growth calculation
- 39) Added Organic Phosphorus constituent
- 40) Corrected KSETT for phytoplankton
- 41) Fixed problem with english/metric conversion of settling rate
- 42) Added hydrolysis from BOD2 to BOD1
- 43) Changed how denitrification is handled
- 44) Added algae death term
- 45) Changed how periphyton are modeled
- 46) Simplified plot card input
- 47) Added ability to alter phytoplankton self-shading coefficients/exponents
- 48) Corrected how nitrogen preference is selected when phytoplankton is not being simulated
- 49) Changed river kilometers to double precision so model could handle large river kilometers and small element lengths
- 50) Added sensitivity exclusion capability for reach hydraulics (depth, width, velocity)
- 51) Added width parameter to sensitivity
- 52) Increased number of stations that the model could handle in the overlay

Modifications that were made during the conversion of QUAL-II to QUAL-TX:

- 1) Removal of the dynamic capability because of the steady-state hydraulic assumptions and numerical dispersion inherent with the solution technique.
- 2) Addition of more diagnostics to identify errors in the input data and format.
- 3) Addition/modification of various output reports including the creation of line printer plots and overlays.
- 4) Allowing input/output of metric units.
- 5) Allowing nitrification, BOD decay, and benthic demand inhibition at low dissolved oxygen concentrations.
- 6) Addition of sensitivity analyses for modeling runs.
- 7) Addition of macrophytes as a water quality constituent.
- 8) Combining of nitrite nitrogen and nitrate nitrogen into a single nitrite-nitrate nitrogen constituent.
- 9) Ability to alter many of the constants utilized in the model.
- 10) Removal of the flag field to facilitate adding or deleting waste loads
- 11) Allowing computational element size to vary from reach to reach.
- 12) Removing the limit in the number of computational elements per reach.
- 13) Ability to handle highly dispersive systems as well as advective systems.
- 14) Changes to reaeration equations including the ability to specify the maximum allowable reaeration rates and use tidal velocities in reaeration equations and the addition of new reaeration equations.
- 15) Conversion of benthic rates and settling rates to more conventional units.
- 16) Allowing settled BOD, algae, and conservative materials to be converted to sediment oxygen demand.
- 17) Allowing settled organic nitrogen to be converted to ammonia benthic source rate.
- 18) Addition of denitrification and anaerobic BOD decay as processes.
- 19) Inclusion of photo-inhibition, self-shading, a preference factor for ammonia or nitrate nitrogen, and a new convergence technique in the algae simulation.
- 20) Allowing multiple waste loads to be input into a single computational element including headwater and junction elements.
- 21) Accommodation of flow reversals due to withdrawals in tidal areas.
- 22) Addition of lower boundary conditions for dispersive systems and systems with flow reversals at the lower boundary.
- 23) Ability to link several separate models together in sequence to simulate very large, very detailed, or bifurcated systems.
- 24) Restructuring of the program to make it compatible with DOS-based personal computers.

The QUAL-TX model described in this manual must be used at the user's own risk. Neither the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality, Wiland Consulting, Inc., nor the program authors can assume responsibility for model operation, output, interpretation or usage.

The creators of this program have used their best efforts in preparing this code and to produce a program and user's manual that is free from errors. However, it is not absolutely guaranteed to be error-free. The author/programmer makes no warranties, expressed or implied, including without limitation warranties of merchantability or fitness for any particular purpose. No liability is accepted in any event for any damages, including accidental or consequential damages, lost of profits, costs of lost data or programming materials, or otherwise in connection with or arising out of the use of this program.

If errors are detected, help in identifying these would be appreciated. In addition, some computer systems have their own individual characteristics which could cause problems during execution. Help in identifying these problems would also be appreciated so that the QUAL-TX program can be executed on other computer systems with a minimal amount of effort. However, the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality, Wiland Consulting, Inc., and the authors of this program are under no obligation to provide support, including but not limited to installation, maintenance, debugging, and improvements. Please contact:

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GETTING STARTED

INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

Create a new directory and unzip everything into it using either the built-in unzipping capability of Windows, WinZip®, WinRAR, or a similar utility. The zip file contains the executable file (.exe), the user's manual (.pdf), an example data input file (.in) with commented column headings, and three overlay files (.ovl). The example data input file is based on the example stream system shown in Appendix B of this manual. The contents of the example data input file is shown in Appendix C. To properly view the graphics output, Windows settings for the display area should be set to a resolution of at least 1024x768 for both screen and desktop.

Start the model by double clicking on the executable. You can also create a shortcut to the executable by right clicking on the executable and choosing "Create Shortcut". These shortcuts can then be dragged to your desktop or programs menu.

The model uses external programs to edit the input files and view the output files. The default programs that the model uses for editing input files and viewing plain-text output files are the Notepad and Wordpad utilities that should come pre-installed with Windows. The default program used for viewing rich-text files is Microsoft Word which may or may not be installed on your computer. If you do not have Microsoft Word, you can change the rich-text viewer in Preferences to Wordpad which will also read rich-text files. In order for these external programs to work, the program directories must be in the system path. Normally, these directories are already in the system path. If this is not the case, either add them to the system path or provide the full path to the programs in Preferences.

GRAPHICAL INTERFACE

The following is a brief explanation of choices allowed in menus and dialog boxes that appear within the model:

Main Windows Menu (see Figure 1 in Appendix D):

- 1) File – allows the user to open or close the input file for the model.
- 2) Edit Input – allows the user to make changes to the model input data set using the editor program specified in preferences
- 3) Edit Overlay – allows the user to make changes to the overlay data sets using the editor program specified in preferences
- 4) Xqt Model – executes the water quality simulation model using the opened input data set
- 5) View – allows user to view output files and sensitivity results after executing the model
- 6) Preferences – allows the user to select or deselect certain options
- 7) Help – opens a separate window displaying the User's Manual in PDF format
- 8) About – gives the current model version and contact information for any questions or comments concerning the model
- 9) Exit – allows the user to exit the model

Preferences Dialog Box (see Figure 2 in Appendix D):

- 1) Display output after model execution (select Graphics, Reports, or Sensitivity Table)
- 2) Run sensitivity
- 3) Output Reports (determines type of reports to generate)
- 4) Graphical Display (determines certain options for graphical display)
- 5) Additional Preferences

Additional Preferences Dialog Box (see Figure 3 in Appendix D):

- 1) Regulatory agency model assumption defaults (either Texas [TCEQ] or Louisiana [LaDEQ]). NOTE: This preference is very important. Simulation results can vary significantly depending on which one you choose.
- 2) Extension default for input file (.IN/.INP, .DAT, .TXT, or All Extensions)
- 3) Extension default for overlay file (.OVL, .TXT, or All Extensions)
- 4) Input File Editor program (default is notepad; must include full path if not in system path)
- 5) Plain Text Viewer program (default is wordpad; must include full path if not in system path)
- 6) Rich Text Viewer program (default is winword; must include full path if not in system path)
- 7) Plot Capture Filename (default is image.bmp)
- 8) Initial constituent when plots first displays
- 9) Suppression of pop-up warning message (it is recommended that you avoid suppressing the warnings).

Plot Display Window Buttons (see Figure 4 in Appendix D; this window displays after Xqt Model is pressed if Display Graphical Output has been selected in Preferences):

- 1) Exit – exits the graphics display window
- 2) Print – prints the graphics display window to the default printer
- 3) Capture – captures the graphics display window as a bitmap in the file “image.bmp” for use in other programs such as word processors
- 4) Constituents/Coefficients – pressing any one of these 38 buttons displays a graph of that constituent/coefficient for whichever plot is currently active
- 5) Plot – pressing any one of these 9 buttons changes the active plot currently being displayed (each plot is described by Data Type 30 in the input file)
- 6) Sensitivity – when sensitivity has been requested, the buttons <S, -S, +S, and S> cycle up and down through the specified parameters described by Data Type 29 in the input file

GENERAL MODEL INFORMATION

All blank lines and all lines that begin with an exclamation point (!) in the input and overlay files will be ignored. Lines beginning with an exclamation point can be used for comments.

The use of the term BOD1 refers to short-term BOD.

The use of the term BOD2 refers long-term BOD.

The transformation of nitrite to nitrate is assumed to happen so quickly as to make it unnecessary to model nitrite separately.

References to nitrate nitrogen and NO₃-N include both the nitrite and nitrate forms.

The current version of the mode is dimensioned for a maximum of 200 reaches, 100 headwaters, 300 waste loads, and 4000 elements.

DATA TYPE 1 - TITLES AND CONTROL DATA

These data set the titles and certain program control information .

The first two lines are for titles and are required. The title information is placed in Columns 14-68 (A55) and may be used to describe the model run with descriptors such as stream conditions, alternatives, etc.

The remaining lines contain certain control information. If the action is desired, a “YES” should be placed in Columns 10-12 (A3). If the action is not desired, a “NO” should be placed in Columns 11-12 (A2). Each control line is distinguished by a eight-character code (shown underlined) in columns 14-21 (A8). Inclusion of the control line is not required, but if the control line is not present, the default action will be taken. These lines may be input in any order.

METRIC UNITS

Default = YES

This line indicates whether the stream distances, flows, velocities, depths, dispersion rates, settling rates, and source rates are to be input using metric units or English units. If “YES”, units are metric. If “NO”, units are English. In some instances (e.g., some Data Type 3 constants), only metric units are allowed regardless of this setting and are so indicated.

USE EFFECTIVE CONCENTRATIONS

Default = YES

This line indicates whether the model will make use of “Effective Concentrations” for BOD, organic nitrogen, and organic phosphorus. The Effective Concentrations are intended to account for the interferences that phytoplankton create in the laboratory results of stream water quality samples that are used for calibrating the model. When Effective Concentrations are utilized, BOD, organic nitrogen, and organic phosphorus are adjusted based on phytoplankton concentrations (as chlorophyll *a*) and the constants provided in Data Type 3. On input, the adjustment is made by subtracting a portion of the BOD, organic nitrogen, and organic phosphorus in the headwaters and lower boundary. On output, the reverse adjustment is made by adding additional BOD, organic nitrogen, and organic phosphorus to each element concentration.

USE EVAPORATION

Default = YES

This line indicates whether the model will make use of evaporation in the hydraulic calculations. Evaporation rates are set in Data Type 9 (Advective Hydraulic Coefficients).

The following lines are legacy controls from earlier versions and have been replaced by checkboxes in “Preferences” on the Windows menu. They are no longer required and will be ignored if present.

ECHO DATA INPUT
INTERMEDIATE SUMMARY
CAPSULE SUMMARY
FINAL REPORT
LOADING SUMMARY
SPECIAL REPORT
GRAPHICS CAPABILITY
SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS

The following lines are legacy controls from earlier versions and their functionality has been eliminated or replaced by functionality elsewhere. They are no longer valid and will be ignored if present.

FLOW AUGMENTATION (eliminated)
OVERLAY PLOT (replaced)
LINE PRINTER PLOTS (eliminated)
SEQUENCING OUTPUT (replaced)
OXYGEN DEPENDENT RATES (replaced)

IMPORTANT: The last line of this group must read “ENDATA01”, left justified.

DATA TYPE 2 – MODEL OPTIONS

These lines determine which constituents are to be simulated. They are required only if the constituents are being modeled, but it is recommended that they all be included (except the Nitrogen Series and NBOD cannot both be present at the same time). If the constituent is to be simulated, “YES” should be placed in Columns 10-12 (A3). If the constituent is not to be simulated, a “NO” should be placed in Columns 11-12 (A2). If the line is not included, NO” is the default action. Each line is distinguished by a eight-character code (shown underlined) in Columns 14-21 (A8):

TEMPERATURE

Temperature is used in calculating dissolved oxygen saturation concentrations and reaction rates. If temperature is not simulated, it must be specified in the Initial Conditions (Data Type 11). Temperature units are in °C only, even if English units are specified in Data Type 1.

SALINITY

Salinity is used in calculating dissolved oxygen saturation concentrations. If salinity is not being simulated, it must be specified in the Initial Conditions (Data Type 11). Salinity units are in ppt.

CONSERVATIVE MATERIAL #1

Any conservative constituent may be simulated (chlorides, TDS, sulfates, conductivity, etc.). The constituent name should be specified in Columns 41-66 (A26) and the units should be specified in Columns 71-78 (A8). A short name, if specified in Columns 80-87 (A8), will be displayed in certain column headings in the output and in the graphical display menu push-buttons (rather than CM-1). Units are arbitrary and user-defined.

CONSERVATIVE MATERIAL #2

Any conservative constituent may be simulated (chlorides, TDS, sulfates, conductivity, etc.). The constituent name should be specified in Columns 41-66 (A26) and the units should be specified in Columns 71-78 (A8). A short name, if specified in Columns 80-87 (A8), will be displayed in certain column headings in the output and in the graphical display menu push-buttons (rather than CM-2). Units are arbitrary and user-defined.

DISSOLVED OXYGEN

Dissolved oxygen units are in mg/L.

BOD1 BIOCHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND or BIOCHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND (the latter is deprecated)

BOD1 as used in this model refers to short-term BOD. Short-term biochemical oxygen demand may be simulated as either BOD5 or BODu. The BOD1 oxygen uptake rate specified in the Program Constants (Data Type 3) determines whether BOD5 or BODu is being utilized (the default is BODu). BOD1 units are in mg/L.

BOD2 BIOCHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND

BOD2 as used in this model refers to long-term BOD. Long-term biochemical oxygen demand may be simulated as either BOD5 or BODu. The BOD2 oxygen uptake rate specified in the Program Constants (Data Type 3) determines whether BOD5 or BODu is being utilized (the default is BODu). BOD1 units are in mg/L.

NITROGEN SERIES

Simulation of the nitrogen series will result in organic nitrogen, ammonia nitrogen, and nitrate nitrogen being simulated. If the nitrogen series option is included, the NBOD option cannot be used or included. Nitrogen series units are in mg/L as N.

NBOD or NBOD OXY (NBOD OXY is deprecated)

Simulation of NBOD will result in nitrogenous BOD being simulated. If the NBOD option is included, the nitrogen series option cannot be used or included. When NBOD is used, it is entered in the same columns as organic nitrogen in subsequent Data Types, and the ammonia nitrogen and nitrate nitrogen columns are ignored. NBOD units are in mg/L as N.

PHOSPHORUS SERIES

Simulation of the phosphorus series will result in organic phosphorus and inorganic phosphorus being simulated. Phosphorus series units are in mg/L as P.

PHYTOPLANKTON or CHLOROPHYLL A (*CHLOROPHYLL A is deprecated*)

The constituent “phytoplankton” as used in this model refers only to floating algae. If phytoplankton are not simulated, they may be specified in the Initial Conditions (Data Type 11) to account for net productivity in the oxygen balance, net loss of nitrogen and phosphorus, and to adjust for effective concentrations of BOD, organic nitrogen, and organic phosphorus. Phytoplankton units are in µg/L as chlorophyll a.

PERIPHYTON or MACROPHYTES (*MACROPHYTES is deprecated*)

The constituent “periphyton” as used in this model refers to attached algae. If periphyton are not simulated, they may be specified in the Initial Conditions (Data Type 11) to account for net productivity in the oxygen balance and net loss of nitrogen and phosphorus. Periphyton units are in grams of biomass per square meter of bottom surface.

COLIFORM

Coliform units are in #/100 mL.

NONCONSERVATIVE MATERIAL

Any nonconservative constituent may be modeled. The constituent name should be specified in Columns 41-66 (A26) and the units should be specified in Columns 71-78 (A8). A short name, if specified in Columns 80-87, will be displayed in certain column headings in the output and in the graphical display menu push-buttons (rather than NCM). Units are arbitrary and user-defined.

IMPORTANT: The last line of this group must read “ENDATA02”, left justified.

DATA TYPE 3 – PROGRAM CONSTANTS

These data set certain program constants and are optional. Only those lines for which a change in the default value is desired need to be input. They are not required in any specific order. Only the specified units are allowed, regardless of whether the Metric or English units option has been selected. Columns 47-56 (F10.0) contain the new value that will override the default value. Each line is distinguished by a eight-letter character code (shown underlined) in Columns 10-17 (A8) and are described as follows:

HYDRAULIC CALCULATION METHOD

Default = 2 (Louisiana)

Default = 1 (Texas)

This line gives the method of hydraulic calculations in Data Type 9. Although Method 1 is the default, Method 2 is the preferred method. Method 1 is set as the default for backward compatibility with previous data sets .

- 1: Velocities and Depths
- 2: Widths and Depths

SETTLING RATE UNITS

Default = 1.

This line specifies the type of units to be used when settling rates are input.

- 1: If inputting a settling velocity (m/day or ft/day)
- 2: If inputting a settling rate (1/day)

KL MINIMUM

Default = 0.7 (Louisiana)

Default = 0.6 (Texas)

This line gives the K_L (meters/day only) used to calculate the minimum reaeration rate.

K2 MAXIMUM

Default = 10.0

This line gives the maximum K_2 at 20°C (1/day) allowed for any computational element. Sensitivity and temperature adjustments are applied to the maximum rate if it is used. Individual reaches with constant reaeration rates (Reaeration Option 1, Data Type 12) are not limited by the maximum K_2 value.

SENSITIVITY PARAMETERS PER SET

Default = 1

This line indicates how the sensitivity parameters are to be grouped. If only one sensitivity parameter is to be evaluated at a time, input the value "1"; if two parameter values are to be evaluated at a time, input the value "2"; etc.

Tidal Constants

DISPERSION EQUATION

Default = 1

This line controls the form of the tidal dispersion equation.

- 1: $E = a$
- 2: $E = aD^bQ^cV_T^d$
- 3: $E = aD^bQ^cV_M^d$
- 9: $E = 0$ (sets all dispersion to zero)

OCEAN EXCHANGE RATIO

Default = 1.0

This line gives the percentage of dispersive/tidal exchange between the lower boundary and the stream as a decimal amount. Values range from 0.0 to 1.0.

TIDE HEIGHT

Default = 0.0

This line gives the tidal amplitude (meters only) at the lower boundary. It is used for calculating tidal velocities.

TIDAL PERIOD

Default = 25.0

This line gives the tidal period (hours) which is used for calculating tidal velocities. This value is used only when tide height is greater than zero and must be greater than zero when it is used.

PERIOD OF TIDAL RISE

Default = 12.5

This line gives the period (hours) of the rising tide. It is used for calculating tidal velocities. This value is used only when tide height is greater than zero and must be greater than zero when it is used.

Meteorological Constants

BAROMETRIC PRESSURE

Default = 1013.25

This line gives the barometric pressure (millibars only). Barometric pressure is used in the temperature simulation and in calculating dissolved oxygen saturation concentrations.

WIND VELOCITY or WIND (*WIND is deprecated*)

Default = 0.0

This line gives the wind velocity (meters/second only). It is used in temperature simulations and some reaeration calculations.

Iteration Constants

MAXIMUM ITERATION LIMIT

Default = 3000

This line gives the maximum iteration limit used in the iterative convergence techniques for simulating temperature, oxygen dependent rates, phytoplankton, and periphyton. If the model fails to converge, the iteration limit may need to be increased.

O ERROR CLOSURE LIMITS

Default = 0.005

This line gives the relative error allowed for convergence of oxygen dependent rates in the iterative solution technique. The smaller the number, the more accurate the answer. Avoid increasing this value unless convergence is a problem.

P ERROR CLOSURE LIMITS

Default = 0.005

This line gives the relative error allowed for convergence of photosynthetic rates in the iterative solution technique. The smaller the number, the more accurate the answer. Avoid increasing this value unless convergence is a problem.

T ERROR CLOSURE LIMIT

Default = 0.05

This line gives the relative error allowed for convergence of temperature in the iterative solution technique. The smaller the number, the more accurate the answer. Avoid increasing this value unless convergence is a problem.

O RELAXATION COEFFICIENT

Default = 0.5

This line gives the relaxation coefficient used in the iterative convergence techniques for simulating oxygen dependent rates. If the model fails to converge, the relaxation coefficient may need to be decreased.

P RELAXATION COEFFICIENT

Default = 0.5

This line gives the relaxation coefficient used in the iterative convergence techniques for simulating photosynthetic rates. If the model fails to converge, the relaxation coefficient may need to be decreased.

O ITERATIONS PER CYCLE

Default = 0

This line gives the number of iterations oxygen dependent rates that take place before the relaxation coefficient is reduced incrementally. If the value is 0, the number of iterations is computed automatically.

P ITERATIONS PER CYCLE

Default = 0

This line gives the number of iterations for photosynthetic rates that take place before the relaxation coefficient is reduced incrementally. If the value is 0, the number of iterations is computed automatically.

Inhibition Constants

INHIBITION CONTROL VALUE

Default = 4

This line controls which biological rates (NH₃-N decay, NBOD decay, aerobic BOD decay, anaerobic BOD decay, denitrification, sediment oxygen demand, and non-conservative material decay) are to be dependent upon dissolved oxygen concentrations.

- 0: No rates are oxygen dependent
- 1: Nitrification rates only (NH₃-N decay or NBOD decay)
- 2: Aerobic BOD decay, anaerobic BOD decay and denitrification rates only
- 3: All rates but sediment oxygen demand
- 4: All rates

FORMS OF INHIBITION EQUATIONS (Default depends on the type of inhibition; see subsequent Program Constants)

These are the forms of equations for calculating oxygen inhibition.

- 0: No inhibition
- 1: Two-step inhibition (fraction of maximum rate)
 - = 1.0 if DO $\geq$ 7.8
 - = $1.2 \times \text{DO} / (1.56 + \text{DO})$ if DO < 7.8
- 2: Three-step inhibition (fraction of maximum rate)
 - = 1.0 if DO $\geq$ 7.8
 - = $1.2 \times \text{DO} / (1.56 + \text{DO})$ if DO < 7.8 and DO $\geq$ 2.0
 - = $0.05 \times \text{DO}^{3.81}$ if DO < 2.0
- 3: Straight-line inhibition (fraction of maximum rate)
 - = 1.0 if DO $\geq$ oxygen inhibition threshold
 - = DO / oxygen inhibition threshold if DO < oxygen inhibition threshold
- 4: Reverse straight-line inhibition (fraction of maximum rate)
 - = 1.0 if DO $\geq$ oxygen inhibition threshold
 - = $1 - \text{DO} / \text{oxygen inhibition threshold}$ if DO < oxygen inhibition threshold

N INHIBITION EQUATION

Default = 2

This line controls the form of the NH₃-N decay or NBOD decay (nitrification) inhibition equation as shown in "Forms of Inhibition Equations." Default is three-step inhibition.

B1 INHIBITION EQUATION

Default = 3

This line controls the form of the short-term BOD decay inhibition equation as shown in "Forms of Inhibition Equations." Default is straight-line inhibition.

B2 INHIBITION EQUATION

Default = 3

This line controls the form of the long-term BOD decay inhibition equation as shown in “Forms of Inhibition Equations.” Default is straight-line inhibition.

S INHIBITION EQUATION

Default = 3

This line controls the form of the SOD inhibition equation as shown in “Forms of Inhibition Equations.” Default is straight-line inhibition.

NC INHIBITION EQUATION

Default = 3

This line controls the form of the non-conservative material inhibition equation as shown in “Forms of Inhibition Equations.” Default is straight-line inhibition.

D INHIBITION EQUATION

Default = 4

This line controls the form of the denitrification inhibition equation as shown in “Forms of Inhibition Equations.” Default is reverse straight-line inhibition.

A INHIBITION EQUATION

Default = 4

This line controls the form of the anaerobic BOD decay inhibition equation as shown in “Forms of Inhibition Equations.” Both BOD#1 and BOD#2 anaerobic decay are controlled by the same equation. Default is reverse straight-line inhibition.

N OXYGEN DEPENDENCE THRESHOLD

Default = 2.0

This line controls the threshold oxygen concentration (in mg/L) for the nitrification (NH₃ to NO₃) or NBOD decay rate when an equation that is a function of an oxygen threshold (such as straight-line inhibition) is selected.

B1 OXYGEN DEPENDENCE THRESHOLD

Default = 2.0

This line controls the threshold oxygen concentration (in mg/L) for the short-term BOD rates when an equation that is a function of an oxygen threshold (such as straight-line inhibition) is selected.

B2 OXYGEN DEPENDENCE THRESHOLD

Default = 2.0

This line controls the threshold oxygen concentration (in mg/L) for the long-term BOD rates when an equation that is a function of an oxygen threshold (such as straight-line inhibition) is selected.

S OXYGEN DEPENDENCE THRESHOLD

Default = 2.0

This line controls the threshold oxygen concentration (in mg/L) for the SOD rates when an equation that is a function of an oxygen threshold (such as straight-line inhibition) is selected.

A OXYGEN DEPENDENCE THRESHOLD

Default = 2.0

This line controls the threshold oxygen concentration (in mg/L) for the anaerobic BOD rates when an equation that is a function of an oxygen threshold (such as reverse straight-line inhibition) is selected.

NC OXYGEN DEPENDENCE THRESHOLD

Default = 2.0

This line controls the threshold oxygen concentration (in mg/L) for the non-conservative material rates when an equation that is a function of an oxygen threshold (such as straight-line inhibition) is selected.

D OXYGEN DEPENDENCE THRESHOLD

Default = 2.0

This line controls the threshold oxygen concentration (in mg/L) for the denitrification rates when an equation that is a function of an oxygen threshold (such as reverse straight-line inhibition) is selected.

Oxygen Uptake Constants

SOD MAXIMUM RATE or BENTHAL MAXIMUM RATE (the latter is deprecated) Default = 10.0

This line gives the maximum sediment oxygen demand allowable (gm/m²-day only) regardless of the quantity of oxygen demanding materials settled.

BOD1 OXYGEN UPTAKE RATE Default = 1.0

This line gives the oxygen uptake rate per unit of carbonaceous BOD#1 oxidized (mg O/mg BOD). When inputting ultimate BOD, the values should be 1.0. When inputting BOD5, a typical value is 2.3. (Note: BOD is a legacy code for this parameter and will still work.)

BOD2 OXYGEN UPTAKE RATE Default = 1.0

This line gives the oxygen uptake rate per unit of carbonaceous BOD#2 oxidized (mg O/mg BOD). When inputting ultimate BOD, the values should be 1.0. When inputting BOD5, a typical value is 2.3.

ORGN OXYGEN UPTAKE RATE Default = 0.0

This line gives the oxygen uptake rate per unit of organic nitrogen decayed (mg O/mg N). It is used in the dissolved oxygen simulation. The default assumes the reaction is by hydrolysis and consumes no oxygen.

NH3 OXYGEN UPTAKE RATE Default = 4.33

This line gives the oxygen uptake rate per unit of ammonia oxidized (mg O/mg N). It is used in the dissolved oxygen simulation.

NBOD OXYGEN UPTAKE RATE Default = 1.0

This line gives the oxygen uptake rate per unit of nitrogenous BOD oxidized (mg O/mg NBOD). It is used in the dissolved oxygen simulation.

NCM OXYGEN UPTAKE RATE Default = 1.0 (Louisiana)
Default = 0.0 (Texas)

This line gives the oxygen uptake rate per unit of nonconservative material decayed (mg O/unit nonconservative material). It is used in the dissolved oxygen simulation. The default assumes that the NCM decay does not consume oxygen.

CARBON OXYGEN UPTAKE RATE Default = 2.67

This line gives the oxygen uptake rate per unit of carbon oxidized (mg O/mg C) .

NITRATE UPTAKE RATE Default = 0.66

This line gives the nitrate uptake rate per unit of ultimate BOD oxidized (mg N/mg BOD) under anaerobic conditions.

Algae-Related Constants

EFF BOD1 DUE TO PHYTOPLANKTON Default = auto

This line gives the short-term BOD due to phytoplankton (mg/L BOD / µg/L chlorophyll a) when the user wishes to override the automatic calculation. It is used in calculating the effective short-term BOD as a result of algal interference. The automatic calculation uses the carbon content of phytoplankton (Data Type 6), the carbon oxygen uptake rate (Data Type 3), and the chlorophyll a to phytoplankton

ratio (Data Type 14) to determine the appropriate value. Including this line will override the automatic calculation. A value of 0.10 to 0.25 is suggested when this factor is utilized.

EFF BOD2 DUE TO PHYTOPLANKTON

Default = auto

This line gives the long-term BOD due to phytoplankton (mg/L BOD / $\mu\text{g/L}$ chlorophyll *a*) when the user wishes to override the automatic calculation. It is used in calculating the effective long-term BOD as a result of algal interference. The automatic calculation uses the carbon content of phytoplankton (Data Type 6), the carbon oxygen uptake rate (Data Type 3), and the chlorophyll *a* to phytoplankton ratio (Data Type 14) to determine the appropriate value. Including this line will override the automatic calculation. A value of 0.10 to 0.25 is suggested when this factor is utilized.

EFF ORGN DUE TO PHYTOPLANKTON

Default = auto

This line gives the organic nitrogen due to phytoplankton (mg/L N / $\mu\text{g/L}$ chlorophyll *a*) when the user wishes to override the automatic calculation. It is used in calculating the effective organic nitrogen as a result of algal interference. The automatic calculation uses the nitrogen content of phytoplankton (Data Type 6) and the chlorophyll *a* to phytoplankton ratio (Data Type 14) to determine the appropriate value. Including this line will override the automatic calculation.

EFF ORGP DUE TO PHYTOPLANKTON

Default = auto

This line gives the organic phosphorus due to phytoplankton (mg/L P / $\mu\text{g/L}$ chlorophyll *a*) when the user wishes to override the automatic calculation. It is used in calculating the effective organic phosphorus as a result of algal interference. The automatic calculation uses the phosphorus content of phytoplankton (Data Type 6) and the chlorophyll *a* to phytoplankton ratio (Data Type 14) to determine the appropriate value. Including this line will override the automatic calculation.

PHOTO PERIOD

Default = 14

This line gives the photoperiod (hours) for algae simulations. It is used when temperature is not being simulated.

TOTAL DAILY RADIATION

Default = 500.0

This line gives the total daily radiation (langleys) for algae simulations. It is used when temperature is not being simulated.

SECCHI DISC CONSTANT

Default = 1.7

This line gives the constant used in relating secchi disk depth to the extinction coefficient (Extinction Coefficient = Constant/Secchi Disc Depth). The constant itself is unitless. The default value of 1.7 was intended for use with secchi depths measured in meters. The units of the extinction coefficient (which are calculated internally) are 1/m or 1/ft depending on whether metric or english is selected. Since field measurements generally consisted of measurement of the secchi depth rather than direct measurement of the extinction, the model was changed to accept the secchi depth directly. This meant extinction coefficients did not have to be calculated by hand before being input to the model. This change necessitated the addition of the secchi disk constant to allow calculation of the extinction coefficient internally in the model.

PHYTOPLANKTON OXYGEN PROD

Default = 0.05

This line gives the net oxygen production per unit of phytoplankton chlorophyll *a* (mg O/ μg chlorophyll *a*/day). It is used in the dissolved oxygen simulation when phytoplankton are not being simulated but are specified in the Initial Conditions (Data Type 11).

N PHYTOPLANKTON UPTAKE

Default = 0.0025

This line gives the net nitrogen uptake per unit of phytoplankton chlorophyll *a* (mg N/ μg chlorophyll *a*/day). It is used in the dissolved oxygen simulation when phytoplankton are not being simulated but are specified in the Initial Conditions (Data Type 11).

P PHYTOPLANKTON UPTAKE

Default = 0.0002

This line gives the net phosphorus uptake per unit of phytoplankton chlorophyll a (mg P/ug chlorophyll a/day). It is used in the dissolved oxygen simulation when phytoplankton are not being simulated but are specified in the Initial Conditions (Data Type 11).

PERIPHYTON OXYGEN PROD

Default = 0.05

This line gives the net oxygen production per unit of periphyton (mg O/mg biomass/day). It is used in the dissolved oxygen simulation when periphyton are not being simulated but are specified in the Initial Conditions (Data Type 11).

N PERIPHYTON UPTAKE

Default = 0.0025

This line gives the net nitrogen uptake per unit of periphyton (mg N/mg biomass/day). It is used in the nitrogen simulation when periphyton are not being simulated but are specified in the Initial Conditions (Data Type 11).

P PERIPHYTON UPTAKE

Default = 0.0002

This line gives the net phosphorus uptake per unit of periphyton (mg P/mg biomass/day). It is used in the phosphorus simulation when periphyton are not being simulated but are specified in the Initial Conditions (Data Type 11).

N PREFERENCE

Default = 1.00

This line determines the nitrogen preference of phytoplankton and periphyton when they are not being simulated but are specified in the Initial Conditions (Data Type 11). A value of 1.00 indicates a total preference for nitrate nitrogen; a value of 0.00 indicates a total preference for ammonia nitrogen; values between 1.00 and 0.00 indicate intermediate preferences. If phytoplankton and periphyton are being simulated, the nitrogen preference is determined by the preferences set in Data Type 6 (phytoplankton) and Data Type 7 (periphyton) and this program constant is not used.

Sequencing Control

LOGICAL UNIT NUMBER FOR SEQUENCING

Default = 0

This line gives the logical unit number of the file on which the constituent values in the last element can be stored. Only file numbers greater than 31 are allowable. The stored values can be used as headwater conditions in conjunction with a subsequent model when sequenced with this model.

SECOND UNIT NUMBER FOR SEQUENCING

Default = 0

The line functions identically to the preceding line and is utilized when a bifurcation occurs and a second logical unit number is required. The flow split is specified on the following line.

FLOW SPLIT FOR PRIMARY UNIT

Default = 100.0

This line gives the percent flow split to the primary logical unit used for sequencing and is utilized only when the secondary logical unit (see preceding line) is used.

The following lines are legacy controls from Versions 4.0 and earlier and have been replaced by checkboxes in “Preferences” on the Windows menu. They are no longer required and will be ignored if present.

PLOT TYPE
INTERMEDIATE REPORT TYPE
FINAL REPORT TYPE
SPECIAL REPORT TYPE

The following lines are legacy controls from Versions 5.0 and earlier and their functionality has been replaced. They are no longer valid and will result in an error message if present.

OXYGEN DEPENDENCE THRESHOLD (*superceded by individual thresholds*)

IMPORTANT: The last line of this group must read “ENDATA03”, left justified, even if no default values are changed.

DATA TYPE 4 – TEMPERATURE CORRECTION CONSTANTS

These data set the empirical constant θ used for the temperature corrections to rate coefficients [$K_T = K_{20} \theta^{(T-20)}$] and are optional. Only those lines for which a change in the default value is desired need to be input. They are not required in any specific order. Each line is distinguished by an eight-character code word in Columns 10-17 (A8). Columns 19-26 (F8.0) contain the new value that will override the default value. The affected rate coefficient, default value, and eight-character code for each temperature correction constant is shown as follows:

Affected Rate Coefficient Number	Default Value (Louisiana)	Default Value (Texas)	Code Word	Code
Ammonia Nitrogen Decay Rate (nitrification)	1.083	1.083	NH3 DECA	5
Background Sediment Ammonia Nitrogen Source Rate	1.065	1.074	NH3 SRCE	6
Background Sediment Inorganic Phosphorus Source Rate	1.065	1.074	PO4 SRCE	8
Background Sediment Oxygen Demand	1.065	1.074	SOD	3
BOD1 Aerobic Decay Rate	1.047	1.047	BOD1 DEC	1
BOD1 Anaerobic Decay Rate	1.047	1.047	BOD1 ANA	19
BOD1 Settling Rate	1.024	1.024	BOD1 SET	2
BOD2 Aerobic Decay Rate	1.047	1.047	BOD2 DEC	22
BOD2 Anaerobic Decay Rate	1.047	1.047	BOD2 ANA	24
BOD2 Hydrolysis Rate	1.020	1.020	BOD2 HYD	31
BOD2 Settling Rate	1.024	1.024	BOD2 SET	23
Coliform Die-off Rate	1.047	1.047	COLI DIE	9
Denitrification Rate	1.047	1.047	DENITRIF	20
NBOD Decay Rate	1.070	1.070	NBOD DEC	25
NBOD Settling Rate	1.024	1.024	NBOD SET	26
Non-Conservative Material Decay Rate	1.070	1.000	NCM DECA	10
Non-Conservative Material Settling Rate	1.024	1.024	NCM SETT	7
Organic Nitrogen Hydrolysis Rate	1.020	1.047	ORGN HYD	4
Organic Nitrogen Settling Rate	1.024	1.024	ORGN SET	16
Organic Phosphorus Hydrolysis Rate	1.020	1.020	ORGP HYD	29
Organic Phosphorus Settling Rate	1.024	1.024	ORGP SET	30
Periphyton Death Rate	1.047	1.047	PERIP DE	28
Periphyton Growth Rate	1.047	1.047	PERIP GR	12
Periphyton Production Rate	1.047	1.047	PERIP PR	18
Periphyton Respiration Rate	1.047	1.047	PERIP RE	15
Phytoplankton Death Rate	1.047	1.047	PHYTO DE	27
Phytoplankton Growth	1.047	1.047	PHYTO GR	11
Phytoplankton Production Rate	1.047	1.047	PHYTO PR	17
Phytoplankton Respiration Rate	1.047	1.047	PHYTO RE	14
Phytoplankton Settling Rate	1.024	1.047	PHYTO SE	13
Reaeration Rate	0.000*	0.000*	REAERATI	21

If a rate constant is not temperature dependent, 1.000 should be used as the empirical constant.

* When the reaeration temperature correction constant is set to zero, the temperature correction for the reaeration rate is temperature dependent and is calculated as the ratio of dissolved oxygen saturation concentration at the ambient temperature to dissolved oxygen saturation concentration at 20°C. This is the default action in the model. If applied in the exponential temperature correction equation, this would translate to a reaeration temperature correction "constant" ranging between 1.017 at 50°C and 1.024 at 0°C. If a non-computed non-varying reaeration temperature correction constant is desired, a non-zero number should be input.

IMPORTANT: The last line of this group must read "ENDATA04", left justified, even if no default values are changed.

DATA TYPE 5 – TEMPERATURE DATA

These data set certain temperature constants and are optional. They are utilized only if temperature is being simulated and if a change in a default value is desired. Only those lines for which a change in the default value is desired need to be input. They are not required in any specific order. Only metric units are allowed. Columns 47-56 (F10.0) contain the new value that will override the default value. Each line is distinguished by a eight-letter character code (shown underlined) in Columns 10-17 (A8) and are described as follows:

LATITUDE Default = 30.0

This line gives the latitude of the basin (degrees).

LONGITUDE Default = 98.0

This line gives the longitude of the basin (degrees).

STANDARD MERIDIAN Default = 90.0

This line gives the standard meridian (degrees).

ELEVATION Default = 300.0

This line gives the elevation of the basin (meters above MSL).

AE EVAPORATION COEF Default = 0.0147

This line gives the evaporation coefficient AE (cm/day/mbar).

BE EVAPORATION COEF Default = 0.0091

This line gives the evaporation coefficient BE (cm/day/mbar/kph).

DUST ATTENUATION COEF Default = 0.0

This line gives the dust attenuation coefficient. The dust attenuation coefficient ranges from 0.00 to 0.13.

DAY OF YEAR Default = 183

This line gives the day of the year, where January 1 = 1 and December 31 = 365.

CLOUDINESS Default = 0.0

This line gives the cloudiness (percent).

DRY BULB TEMP Default = 20.0

This line gives the dry bulb temperature of the air (degrees C).

WET BULB TEMP Default = 20.0

This line gives the wet bulb temperature of the air (degrees C).

CLEAR SKY ATTENUATION EQUATION Default = 2

This line gives the equation for atmospheric attenuation from a clear sky:

- 1: Water Resources Engineers (1967)
- 2: Bras (1990)
- 3: Ryan and Stolzenbach (1972)

ATMOSPHERIC LW RADIATION EQUATION

Default = 1

This line gives the equation for atmospheric longwave radiation:

- 1: Texas Water Development Board, Report 128 (1971)
- 2: Brutsaert (1982)
- 3: Brunt (1932)

IMPORTANT: The last line of this group must read “ENDATA05”, left justified, even if no default values are changed.

DATA TYPE 6 – PHYTOPLANKTON CONSTANTS

These data set certain phytoplankton constants and are optional. They are utilized only if phytoplankton are being simulated and if a change in a default value is desired. Only those lines for which a change in the default value is desired need be input. They are not required in any specific order. Only metric units are allowed. Columns 47-56 (F10.0) contain the new value that will override the default value. Each line is distinguished by a eight-letter character code (shown underlined) in Columns 10-17 (A8) and are described as follows:

O PROD DUE TO GROWTH

Default = 1.6

This line gives the oxygen production per unit of phytoplankton growth (mg O/mg dry wt biomass). It generally ranges from 1.4 to 1.8.

O UPTAKE DUE TO RESP

Default = 2.0

This line gives the oxygen uptake per unit of phytoplankton respiration (mg O/mg dry wt biomass). It generally ranges from 1.6 to 2.3.

C CONTENT

Default = 0.400

This line gives the carbon content of phytoplankton (mg C/mg biomass).

N CONTENT

Default = 0.085

This line gives the nitrogen content of phytoplankton (mg N/mg dry wt biomass). It generally ranges from 0.08 to 0.09.

P CONTENT

Default = 0.013

This line gives the phosphorus content of phytoplankton (mg P/mg dry wt biomass). It generally ranges from 0.012 to 0.015.

N HALF SATURATION CONSTANT

Default = 0.3

This line gives the nitrogen half saturation constant (mg/L) for phytoplankton. It generally ranges from 0.2 to 0.4.

P HALF SATURATION CONSTANT

Default = 0.04

This line gives the phosphorus half saturation constant (mg/L) for phytoplankton. It generally ranges from 0.03 to 0.05.

LIGHT SATURATION CONSTANT

Default = 30

This line gives the light saturation constant and is defined differently depending on which light limitation option is selected. It generally ranges from 10 to 40 langleys/hour for the Steel Equation.

L OPTION

Default = 3

This line controls the light limitation option:

- 1: Half-saturation Equation
- 2: Smith Equation
- 3: Steel Equation
- 4: No light limitation

COEF LINEAR SELF-SHADING

Default = 0.0088

This line gives the linear coefficient of phytoplankton self-shading in the light extinction coefficient equation.

COEF NONLINEAR SELF-SHADING

Default = 0.054

This line gives the non-linear coefficient of phytoplankton self-shading in the light extinction coefficient equation.

EXP NONLINEAR SELF-SHADING

Default = 0.667

This line gives the non-linear exponent of phytoplankton self-shading in the light extinction coefficient equation.

N OPTION

Default = 1

This line controls the nutrient limitation option for nitrogen and phosphorus:

- 1: Harmonic mean
- 2: Multiplicative
- 3: Law of minimum
- 4: Average

N PREFERENCE

Default = auto

When present, this line sets the nitrogen preference of phytoplankton. A value of 1.00 indicates a total preference for nitrate nitrogen; a value of 0.00 indicates a total preference for ammonia nitrogen; values between 1.00 and 0.00 indicate intermediate preferences. If this line is not present, the nitrogen preference is determined automatically based on the ratio of concentrations of ammonia nitrogen and nitrate nitrogen.

BOD SPLIT

Default = 1.00

This line controls the form of BOD which is created upon the death phytoplankton. A value of 1.00 indicates that all of it takes the form of short-term BOD (BOD1). A value of 0.00 indicates that all of it takes the form of long-term BOD (BOD2). Values may range between 0.00 and 1.00.

IMPORTANT: The last line of this group must read "ENDATA06", left justified, even if no default values are changed.

DATA TYPE 7 – PERIPHYTON CONSTANTS

These data set certain periphyton constants and are optional. They are utilized only if periphyton are being simulated and if a change in a default value is desired. Only those lines for which a change in the default is desired need to input. They are not required in any specific order. Only metric units are allowed. Columns 47-56 (F10.0) contain the new value that will override the default value. Each word is distinguished by a eight-letter character code (shown underlined) in Columns 10-17 (A8) and are described as follows:

O PROD DUE TO GROWTH

Default = 1.6

This line gives the oxygen production per unit of periphyton growth respiration (mg O/mg biomass). It generally ranges from 1.4 to 1.8.

O UPTAKE DUE TO RESP

Default = 2.0

This line gives the oxygen uptake per unit of periphyton respiration (mg O/mg biomass). It generally ranges from 1.6 to 2.3.

C CONTENT

Default = 0.400

This line gives the carbon content of periphyton (mg C/mg biomass).

N CONTENT

Default = 0.085

This line gives the nitrogen content of periphyton (mg N/mg biomass). It generally ranges from 0.08 to 0.09.

P CONTENT

Default = 0.013

This line gives the phosphorus content of periphyton (mg P/mg biomass). It generally ranges from 0.012 to 0.015.

N HALF SATURATION CONSTANT

Default = 0.3

This line gives the nitrogen half saturation constant (mg/L) for periphyton. It generally ranges from 0.2 to 0.4.

P HALF SATURATION CONSTANT

Default = 0.04

This line gives the phosphorus half saturation constant (mg/L) for periphyton. It generally ranges from 0.03 to 0.05.

LIGHT SATURATION CONSTANT

Default = 30

This line gives the light saturation constant and is defined differently depending on which light limitation option is selected. It generally ranges from 10 to 40 langleys/hour for the Steel Equation.

L OPTION

Default = 3

This line controls the light limitation option:

- 1: Half-saturation Equation
- 2: Smith Equation
- 3: Steel Equation
- 4: No light limitation

N OPTION

Default = 1

This line controls the nutrient limitation option for nitrogen and phosphorus:

- 1: Harmonic mean
- 2: Multiplicative

- 3: Law of minimum
- 4: Average

N PREFERENCE

Default = auto

When present, this line sets the nitrogen preference of periphyton. A value of 1.00 indicates a total preference for nitrate nitrogen; a value of 0.00 indicates a total preference for ammonia nitrogen; values between 1.00 and 0.00 indicate intermediate preferences. If this line is not present, the nitrogen preference is determined automatically based on the ratio of concentrations of ammonia nitrogen and nitrate nitrogen.

BOD SPLIT

Default = 1.00

This line controls the form of BOD which is created upon the death periphyton. A value of 1.00 indicates that all of it takes the form of short-term BOD (BOD1). A value of 0.00 indicates that all of it takes the form of long-term BOD (BOD2). Values may range between 0.00 and 1.00.

MAXIMUM PERIPHYTON DENSITY

Default = 10.0

This line gives the maximum density (g/m^2) for periphyton .

IMPORTANT: The last line of this group must read "ENDATA07", left justified, even if no default values are changed.

DATA TYPE 8 – REACH IDENTIFICATION DATA

These data identify the stream reach system (stretches of constant characteristics) by number, name, and stream distance and are required. Line entries must be placed in numerical order by reach number. The reach numbers are numbered from the most upstream point in the stream system to the most downstream point. When a tributary junction is reached, the order is continued from the most upstream point of the tributary. When a junction is encountered, the upstream reach must end and a new reach must begin immediately below the junction. The program is dimensioned for a maximum of 200 reaches.

Each reach consists of computational elements. The length of computational elements depends on the definition, accuracy, and computational time desired. Shorter element lengths provide more accurate results but require longer computation times. Typical lengths of computational elements range from 1 kilometer to 0.01 kilometers with 0.1 kilometer or smaller recommended under most circumstances. The computational element length should be short enough so that the predicted concentrations are not substantially affected by further reductions in the element length. Computational element lengths may vary from reach to reach but must be even multiples of the reach length. Computational elements are numbered from upstream to downstream in the same manner as the reaches. The program is dimensioned for a maximum of 4000 elements.

River distances are measured from the confluence or mouth of the stream. Distances and lengths may be entered in metric or English units, depending on the setting of the metric flag in Data Type 1. Each card represents one reach and contains the following information:

Reach number	Columns 11-13 (I3)
Two-character reach identification code	Columns 16-17 (A2)
Reach name	Columns 19-50 (A32)
River distance at head of reach (kilometers or miles)	Columns 51-60 (F10.0)
River distance of end of reach (kilometers or miles)	Columns 61-70 (F10.0)
Computational element length (kilometers or miles)	Columns 71-80 (F10.0)

IMPORTANT: The last line of this group must read “ENDATA08”, left justified.

DATA TYPE 9 – ADVECTIVE HYDRAULIC COEFFICIENTS

These data describe the advective hydraulic characteristics of the system and are required. Lines must be placed in numerical order by reach number. The advective hydraulic characteristics may be specified in either of two methods depending on the setting of the HYDRAULIC CALCULATION METHOD program constant in Data Type 3.

Method 1 – Velocities and Depths

Advective velocity (m/s; ft/s) is calculated as $V = aQ^b$. Average depth (m; ft) is calculated as $D = dQ^e + f$. If a depth less than one centimeter is calculated, the depth will be set to one centimeter. Manning's "n" is used to compute advective dispersion and to compute reaeration coefficients when the Thackston-Krenkel or Tsivoglou-Neal option is specified in the Reaeration, Sediment Oxygen Demand, and BOD Coefficients (Data Type 12). Each card represents one reach and contains the following information:

Reach number	Columns 11-13 (I3)
Sensitivity exclusion flag (must use "*" to set)	Columns 15-15 (A1)
Velocity coefficient "a"	Columns 16-25 (F10.0)
Velocity exponent "b"	Columns 26-35 (F10.0)
Depth coefficient "d"	Columns 36-45 (F10.0)
Depth exponent "e"	Columns 46-55 (F10.0)
Depth constant "f"	Columns 56-65 (F10.0)
Manning's "n"	Columns 66-72 (F7.0)
Evaporation rate (cm/day)	Columns 73-79 (F7.0)

Method 2 – Widths and Depths

Surface width (m; ft) is calculated as $W = aQ^b + c$. Average depth (m; ft) is calculated as $D = dQ^e + f$. If a depth less than one centimeter is calculated, the depth will be set to one centimeter. Slope is used in certain reaeration equations. Manning's "n" is used to compute advective dispersion and to compute reaeration coefficients when the Thackston-Krenkel or Tsivoglou-Neal option is specified in the Reaeration, Sediment Oxygen Demand, and BOD Coefficients (Data Type 12). Each card represents one reach and contains the following information:

Reach number	Columns 11-13 (I3)
Sensitivity exclusion flag (must use "*" to set)	Columns 15-15 (A1)
Width coefficient "a"	Columns 16-22 (F7.0)
Width exponent "b"	Columns 23-29 (F7.0)
Width constant "c"	Columns 30-36 (F7.0)
Depth coefficient "d"	Columns 37-43 (F7.0)
Depth exponent "e"	Columns 44-50 (F7.0)
Depth constant "f"	Columns 51-57 (F7.0)
Slope (unitless, m/m or ft/ft)	Columns 58-65 (F8.0)
Manning's "n"	Columns 66-72 (F7.0)
Evaporation rate (cm/day)	Columns 73-79 (F7.0)

IMPORTANT: The last line of this group must read "ENDATA09", left justified.

DATA TYPE 10 – DISPERSIVE HYDRAULIC COEFFICIENTS

These data describe the dispersive characteristics of the system and are optional on a reach by reach basis. Only those reaches that are highly dispersive or for which manual entry is desired should have a line entry, and those line entries must be placed in numerical order by reach number. The tidal range as a fraction (0.0 – 1.0) of the boundary tide is used to calculate tidal velocities for the reaeration equations and tidal dispersion equations. Tidal dispersion (m²/sec; ft²/sec) may be specified in several ways depending on the setting of the **DISPERSION EQUATION** program constant in Data Type 3:

- 1: $E = a$
- 2: $E = aD^bQ^cV_T^d$
- 3: $E = aD^bQ^cV_M^d$

Each card represents one reach and contains the following information:

Reach number	Columns 11-13 (I3)
Tidal range, fraction of boundary tide	Columns 16-20 (F5.0)
Dispersion coefficient “a”	Columns 21-30 (F10.0)
Dispersion exponent “b”	Columns 31-40 (F10.0)
Dispersion exponent “c”	Columns 41-50 (F10.0)
Dispersion exponent “d”	Columns 51-60 (F10.0)

Typical values for dispersion are given in the following table (after Gloyna 1967):

System Classification	E (ft ² /sec)	E (m ² /sec)	E (mi ² /day)
Flumes and small streams	0.03 - 3	0.003 - 0.3	0.0001 - 0.01
Large rivers	3 - 300	0.3 - 30	0.01 - 1
Estuaries	300 - 6000	30 - 600	1 - 20

IMPORTANT: The last line of this group must read “ENDATA10”, left justified.

DATA TYPE 11 – INITIAL CONDITIONS

These data establish initial conditions for the stream system and are required. Line entries must be placed in numerical order by reach number. Temperature is used in calculating reaction rates and dissolved oxygen saturation concentrations. When temperature is being simulated, the initial temperature conditions are used as a starting point in the iterative solution technique. If temperature is set to zero for a reach, that reach is not modeled. Salinity is used in calculating dissolved oxygen saturation concentrations. The initial dissolved oxygen conditions are used as a starting point in the iterative solution technique for oxygen dependent rates. If ammonia nitrogen, nitrate nitrogen, and phosphorus are being simulated, the initial conditions are used as a starting point in the iterative solution techniques for phytoplankton and periphyton growth rates. The initial phytoplankton and periphyton conditions are used in calculating net oxygen production due to photosynthesis. If phytoplankton are being simulated, the initial conditions are used as a starting point in the iterative solution technique. If periphyton are being simulated, the initial conditions are used in calculating periphyton growth rates in the iterative solution technique. Initial conditions should be specified for the head of each reach since the model interpolates initial conditions from the head of one reach to the head of the next reach. Each card represents one reach and contains the following information:

Reach number	Columns 11-13 (I3)
Temperature, °C	Columns 16-23 (F8.0)
Salinity, ppt	Columns 24-31 (F8.0)
Dissolved oxygen, mg/L	Columns 32-39 (F8.0)
Ammonia nitrogen, mg/L	Columns 40-47 (F8.0)
Nitrate nitrogen, mg/L	Columns 48-55 (F8.0)
Inorganic phosphorus, mg/L	Columns 56-63 (F8.0)
Phytoplankton (as chlorophyll <u>a</u>), µg/L	Columns 64-71 (F8.0)
Periphyton, g/sq m or mg/sq ft	Columns 72-79 (F8.0)
BOD1, mg/L	Columns 80-87 (F8.0)
BOD2, mg/L	Columns 88-95 (F8.0)
Organic nitrogen, mg/L	Columns 96-103 (F8.0)
Organic phosphorus, mg/L	Columns 104-111 (F8.0)
Coliform, mg/L	Columns 112-119 (F8.0)
Nonconservative material, used-defined units	Columns 120-127 (F8.0)
Conservative material #1, used-defined units	Columns 128--135 (F8.0)
Conservative material #2, used-defined units	Columns 136-143 (F8.0)

IMPORTANT: The last line of this group must read “ENDATA11”, left justified.

DATA TYPE 12 – REAERATION, SEDIMENT OXYGEN DEMAND, AND BOD COEFFICIENTS

These data set the reaeration, sediment oxygen demand, and BOD coefficients and are required only if biochemical oxygen demand or dissolved oxygen is being simulated. Otherwise, they may be omitted. If present, line entries must be placed in numerical order by reach number. All rates should be input in base e for 20°C. Twenty options for reaeration coefficient calculation are currently available. These are listed below:

<u>Option</u>	<u>Method</u>	<u>Equation (metric units)</u>
1	K_2 is a constant value	$K_2 = a$
2	Churchill-Elmore-Buckingham (1962)	$K_2 = \frac{5.026 V^{0.969}}{D^{1.673}}$
3	O'Connor-Dobbins (1958)	$K_2 = \frac{3.932 V^{0.500}}{D^{1.500}}$
4	Owens-Edwards-Gibbs <5.0 fps (1964)	$K_2 = \frac{6.932 V^{0.670}}{D^{1.850}}$
5	Thackston-Krenkel (1966)	$K_2 = \frac{24.9 (1 + F^{0.5}) U}{D^{0.5}}$ where $F = \frac{0.319 V}{D^{0.5}}$ and $U = \frac{4.654 V n}{D^{0.167}}$
6	Langien-Durum (1967)	$K_2 = \frac{5.135 V^{1.000}}{D^{1.330}}$
7	K_2 is a function of flow	$K_2 = a Q^b$
8	K_2 is a function of velocity and slope	$K_2 = a 86400 V S$
9	K_2 is a function of velocity and depth	$K_2 = \frac{a V^b}{D^c}$
10	K_2 is a function of wind and depth	$K_2 = \frac{a + b W^c}{D}$
11	Texas Equation (1982)	$K_2 = \frac{1.923 V^{0.273}}{D^{0.894}}$
12	Banks (1975)	$K_2 = \frac{0.362 W^{0.5}}{D}$
13	Johanson (1977)	$K_2 = \frac{0.479 + 0.081 W^2}{D}$
14	Banks-Herrera (1977)	$K_2 = \frac{0.728 W^{0.5} - 0.317 W + 0.0372 W^2}{D}$
15	Louisiana Equation (1995)	$K_2 = \frac{0.664 (1 + 21.52 V)}{D}$
16	Bennett-Rathbun (1972)	$K_2 = \frac{5.585 V^{0.607}}{D^{1.689}}$
17	Isaacs-Gaudy (1968)	$K_2 = \frac{4.759 V^{1.000}}{D^{1.500}}$
18	Tsvioglou-Neal (1972)	$K_2 = 31182.6 V S$ for $Q < 0.283 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$ $K_2 = 15307.8 V S$ for $Q > 0.708 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$
19	Owens-Edwards-Gibbs <1.8 fps (1964)	$K_2 = \frac{6.935 V^{0.730}}{D^{1.750}}$
20	$K_2 = K_L / D$	$K_2 = a / D$
21	Yu (1977)	$K_2 = 0.319 W/D$

where:

- K_2 = reaeration rate (1/day)
- Q = flow (m^3/s or ft^3/s)
- V = stream mean velocity (m/s or ft/s)
- D = depth (m or ft)
- S = slope (unitless, m/m or ft/ft)
- W = wind velocity (m/s) [input in Data Type 3 as km/hr]
- n = Manning's "n" as set in Data Type 9 (unitless)
- K_L = oxygen transfer coefficient (m/day or ft/day)

For option 8, if slope = 0.0, the slope will be calculated internally using Manning's equation:

$$S = \frac{0.995 n^2 V^2}{D^{1.333}} \quad (\text{metric units})$$

For options 12,13,14, and 21, a wind sheltering coefficient between 0.01 and 1.00 can be applied to the wind value to account for sheltering effects of trees, buildings, high banks, etc. where 1.00 = no shelter and 0.01= virtually complete sheltering. If the wind sheltering coefficient is not entered or is zero, the wind sheltering coefficient will be set to 1.0.

Except for options 1 and 20, the reaeration rate will set to the larger of the calculated rate and $(K_L)_{\min} / D$ (see Data Type 3 to set the value of $(K_L)_{\min}$). The value of coefficients and exponents a, b, and c may depend on which system of units (English or metric) is set in Data Type 1. Care should be given to providing a value consistent with the system of units being utilized.

The source of options #2 through #6, #12, and #16 through #21 is Rates, Constants, and Kinetics Formulations in Surface Water Quality Modeling (Second Edition), EPA/600/3-85/040, June 1985. The source of option #14 is Principles of Surface Water Quality Modeling and Control, Robert V. Thomann and John A. Mueller, 1987. The source of option #15 is the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality. The source of option #11 is the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. Options #7 through #10 are generic.

When anaerobic BOD decay occurs, oxygen must be provided from another source other than free dissolved oxygen. When the nitrogen series is also being modeled, this source is assumed to be nitrate nitrogen. Nitrate nitrogen is consumed in accordance with a program constant set in Data Type 3. If no nitrate is consumed under anaerobic decay, this constant should be set to zero.

Each card represents one reach and contains the following information:

Reach number	Columns 11-13 (I3)
Reaeration Option (1 to 20, as above)	Columns 16-20 (F5.0)
Reaeration rate "a" (option 1), 1/day	Columns 21-26 (F6.0)
Coefficient "a" (option 7), 1/day	Columns 21-26 (F6.0)
Coefficient "a" (option 8), per m or per ft	Columns 21-26 (F6.0)
Coefficient "a" (option 9), m/day or ft/day	Columns 21-26 (F6.0)
Coefficient "a" (option 10), m/day or ft/day	Columns 21-26 (F6.0)
Oxygen transfer coefficient "a" (option 20), m/day or ft/day	Columns 21-26 (F6.0)
Wind shelter coefficient (options 12, 13, 14, 21), unitless (0.01-1.00)	Columns 21-26 (F6.0)
Exponent "b" (option 7), unitless	Columns 27-32 (F6.0)
Exponent "b" (option 9), unitless	Columns 27-32 (F6.0)
Coefficient "b" (option 10), m/day or ft/day	Columns 27-32 (F6.0)
Slope if not provided in Data Type 9 (option 8), m/m or ft/ft	Columns 27-32 (F6.0)
Exponent "c" (options 9 and 10), unitless	Columns 33-38 (F6.0)
Background sediment oxygen demand, g/m ² /day or mg/ft ² /day	Columns 39-45 (F7.0)
Aerobic BOD1 decay rate, 1/day	Columns 46-52 (F7.0)
BOD1 settling rate if Data Type 3 "SETT=1", m/day or ft/day if Data Type 3 "SETT=2", 1/day	Columns 53-59 (F7.0)
Settled organics available as sediment oxygen demand, unitless (range 0.00-1.00; 0=none available; 1=all available)	Columns 60-66 (F7.0)
Anaerobic BOD1 decay rate, 1/day	Columns 67-73 (F7.0)
BOD2 decay rate (aerobic), 1/day	Columns 74-80 (F7.0)

BOD2 settling rate if Data Type 3 “SETT=1”, m/day or ft/day if Data Type 3 “SETT=2”, 1/day	Columns 81-87 (F7.0)
Unused field	Columns 88-94
Anaerobic BOD2 decay rate, 1/day	Columns 95-101 (F7.0)
Hydrolysis rate of BOD2 to BOD1, 1/day	Columns 102-108 (F7.0)

IMPORTANT: The last line of this group must read “ENDATA12”, left justified, even if the data are deleted.

DATA TYPE 13 – NITROGEN AND PHOSPHORUS COEFFICIENTS

These data set the nitrogen and phosphorus coefficients and are required only if nitrogen or phosphorus is to be simulated. Otherwise, they may be omitted. If present, line entries must be placed in numerical order by reach number. All rates should be input in base e for 20°C.

Each card represents one reach and contains the following information:

Reach number	Columns 11-13 (I3)
Organic nitrogen or NBOD decay rate, per day	Columns 16-22 (F7.0)
Organic nitrogen or NBOD settling rate if Data Type 3 “SETT=1”, m/day or ft/day if Data Type 3 “SETT=2”, 1/day	Columns 23-29 (F7.0)
Settled organic nitrogen available as sediment ammonia nitrogen source rate, fraction (range 0.00-1.00; 0=none available; 1=all available)	Columns 30-36 (F7.0)
Ammonia nitrogen decay rate (nitrification), per day	Columns 37-43 (F7.0)
Background sediment ammonia nitrogen source rate, g/m ² /day or mg/ft ² /day	Columns 44-50 (F7.0)
Background sediment inorganic phosphorus source rate, g/m ² /day or mg/ft ² /day	Columns 51-57 (F7.0)
Denitrification rate, per day	Columns 58-64 (F7.0)
Organic phosphorus hydrolysis rate, per day	Columns 65-71 (F7.0)
Organic phosphorus settling rate, if Data Type 3 “SETT=1”, m/day or ft/day if Data Type 3 “SETT=2”, 1/day	Columns 72-78 (F7.0)
Settled organic phosphorus available as sediment inorganic phosphorus source rate, fraction (range 0.00-1.00; 0=none available; 1=all available)	Columns 79-85 (F7.0)

IMPORTANT: The last line of this group must read “ENDATA13”, left justified, even if the data are deleted.

DATA TYPE 14 – PHYTOPLANKTON AND PERIPHYTON COEFFICIENTS

These data provide the coefficients for phytoplankton and periphyton and are required only if phytoplankton or periphyton are to be simulated. Otherwise, they may be omitted. If present, line entries must be placed in numerical order by reach number. All rates should be input in base e for 20°C. Each card represents one reach and contains the following information:

Reach Number	Columns 11-13 (I3)
Secchi disc depth with no phytoplankton present, m or ft (must be greater than zero)	Columns 16-22 (F7.0)
Chlorophyll <i>a</i> to phytoplankton ratio, mg chl <i>a</i> /mg dry wt biomass (0.01 typical)	Columns 23-29 (F7.0)
Phytoplankton settling rate, if Data Type 3 “SETT=1”, m/day or ft/day if Data Type 3 “SETT=2”, 1/day (range of 0.05 to 0.20)	Columns 30-26 (F7.0)
Phytoplankton death rate, per day	Columns 37-43 (F7.0)
Phytoplankton maximum growth rate, per day (range of 1.3 to 2.5)	Columns 44-50 (F7.0)
Phytoplankton respiration rate, per day (range of 0.05 to 0.15)	Columns 51-57 (F7.0)
Periphyton death rate, per day	Columns 58-64 (F7.0)
Periphyton maximum growth rate, per day	Columns 65-71 (F7.0)
Periphyton respiration rate, per day	Columns 72-78 (F7.0)
Bank shading coefficient, unitless (range 0.00-1.00; 0=no shade; 1=complete shade)	Columns 79-84 (F6.0)

IMPORTANT: The last line of this group must read “ENDATA14”, left justified, even if the data are deleted.

DATA TYPE 15 – COLIFORM AND NONCONSERVATIVE COEFFICIENTS

These data set the coliform and nonconservative material coefficients and are required only if coliform or a nonconservative material is to be simulated. Otherwise, they may be omitted. If present, line entries must be placed in numerical order by reach number. All rates should be input in base e for 20°C. Each card represents one reach and contains the following information:

Reach Number	Columns 11-13 (I3)
Coliform decay rate, per day	Columns 16-22 (F7.0)
Nonconservative material decay rate, per day	Columns 23-29 (F7.0)
Nonconservative material settling rate	Columns 30-36 (F7.0)
settling rate if Data Type 3 “SETT=1”, m/day or ft/day	
settling rate if Data Type 3 “SETT=2”, 1/day	

IMPORTANT: The last line of this group must read “ENDATA15”, left justified, even if the data are deleted.

DATA TYPE 16 – INCREMENTAL DATA FOR FLOW, TEMPERATURE, SALINITY, AND CONSERVATIVES

These data account for the flows, temperature, salinity, and conservative constituents associated with incremental inflow/outflow and are optional on a reach by reach basis. Those line entries that are present must be placed in numerical order by reach number. Inflows require concentrations; outflows do not require concentrations. The concentration of any constituent not being simulated may be left blank. Each card represents one reach and contains the following information:

Reach Number	Columns 11-13 (I3)
Incremental outflow, m ³ /s or ft ³ /s (must have [-] sign)	Columns 16-24 (F9.0)
Incremental inflow, m ³ /s or ft ³ /s	Columns 25-33 (F9.0)
Temperature, °C	Columns 34-42 (F9.0)
Salinity, ppt	Columns 43-51 (F9.0)
Conservative Material #1, used-defined units	Columns 52-60 (F9.0)
Conservative Material #2, used-defined units	Columns 61-69 (F9.0)

IMPORTANT: The last line of this group must read “ENDATA16”, left justified, even if the data are deleted.

DATA TYPE 17 – INCREMENTAL DATA FOR DO, BOD, AND NITROGEN

These data account for the DO, BOD, and nitrogen associated with the optional incremental inflow/outflow line entries (Data Type 16) and are required only if dissolved oxygen, biochemical oxygen demand, or nitrogen is being simulated. Otherwise, they may be omitted. If present, one card is required for each reach specified in the Data Type 16 line entries and must be placed in numerical order by reach number. Inflows require concentrations; outflows do not require concentrations. The concentration of any constituent not being simulated may be left blank. Each card represents one reach and contains the following information:

Reach Number	Columns 11-13 (I3)
Dissolved oxygen, mg/L	Columns 16-24 (F9.0)
Short-term biochemical oxygen demand (BOD1), mg/L	Columns 25-33 (F9.0)
Organic nitrogen or NBOD, mg/L	Columns 34-42 (F9.0)
Ammonia nitrogen, mg/L	Columns 43-51 (F9.0)
Nitrate nitrogen, mg/L	Columns 52-60 (F9.0)
Long-term biochemical oxygen demand (BOD2), mg/L	Columns 61-69 (F9.0)

IMPORTANT: The last line of this group must read “ENDATA17, left justified, even if the data are deleted.

**DATA TYPE 18 - INCREMENTAL DATA FOR PHOSPHORUS, PHYTOPLANKTON, COLIFORM, AND
NONCONSERVATIVE MATERIAL**

These data account for the phosphorus, phytoplankton (as chlorophyll a), coliform, and nonconservative material associated with the optional incremental inflow/outflow cards (Data Type 16) and are required only if phosphorus, phytoplankton, coliform, or a nonconservative material is being simulated. Otherwise, they may be omitted. If present, one card is required for each reach specified in the Data Type 16 cards and must be placed in numerical order by reach number. Inflows require concentrations; outflows do not require concentrations. The concentration of any constituent not being simulated may be left blank. Each card represents one reach and contains the following information:

Reach Number	Columns 11-13 (I3)
Inorganic phosphorus, mg/L	Columns 16-24 (F9.0)
Phytoplankton (as chlorophyll <u>a</u>), µg/L	Columns 25-33 (F9.0)
Coliform, #/100 mL	Columns 34-42 (F9.0)
Nonconservative material, used-defined units	Columns 43-51 (F9.0)
Organic phosphorus, mg/L	Columns 52-60 (F9.0)

IMPORTANT: The last line of this group must read “ENDATA18”, left justified, even if the data are deleted.

DATA TYPE 19 – NONPOINT SOURCE DATA

These data account for nonpoint source loads not associated with flows and are optional on a reach by reach basis. Those cards that are present must be placed in numerical order by reach number. The concentration of any constituent not being simulated may be left blank. Each card represents one reach and contains the following information:

Reach Number	Columns 11-13 (I3)
Short-term biochemical oxygen demand (BOD1), kg/day or lb/day	Columns 16-24 (F9.0)
Organic nitrogen or NBOD, kg/day or lb/day	Columns 25-33 (F9.0)
Coliform, #/day	Columns 34-42 (F9.0)
Nonconservative material, used-defined units	Columns 43-51 (F9.0)
Dissolved oxygen, kg/day or lb/day	Columns 52-60 (F9.0)
Long-term biochemical oxygen demand (BOD2), kg/day or lb/day	Columns 61-69 (F9.0)
Organic phosphorus, kg/day or lb/day	Columns 70-78 (F9.0)
Ammonia nitrogen, kg/day or lb/day	Columns 79-87 (F9.0)
Nitrate nitrogen, kg/day or lb/day	Columns 88-96 (F9.0)
Inorganic phosphorus, kg/day or lb/day	Columns 97-105 (F9.0)

IMPORTANT: The last line of this group must read “ENDATA19, left justified, even if the data are deleted.

DATA TYPE 20 – HEADWATER DATA FOR FLOW, TEMPERATURE, SALINITY, AND CONSERVATIVES

These data account for the flows, temperature, salinity, and conservative constituents associated with headwater inflow and are required. Cards must be placed in numerical order by the computational element number of the headwater. The concentration of any constituent not being simulated may be left blank. As part of a sequence of models, the headwater data may alternately be read from a logical unit created by a previously executed model. Only file numbers 31 or higher can be used. Any unit outside this range will result in the constituent values being read from the data line entries. If a logical unit number is specified, the flow and constituent concentrations on that headwater data card should be left blank. The Sensitivity Exclusion Flag is used to exclude a specific headwater from the sensitivity analysis (see Data Type 29 for more information). The headwater exchange ratio gives the percentage of dispersive exchange between the headwater and the stream as a decimal amount. It is intended to be used when a water body has two highly dispersive boundaries such as a tidal lake with two openings to a gulf or ocean and requires another dispersive boundary in addition to the lower boundary. With the value set at 0.0, the headwater acts as a normal advective inflow. With the value set as a positive number, the headwater acts similar to the lower boundary condition. Values range from 0.0 to 1.0. The program is dimensioned for a maximum of 100 headwaters. Each card represents one headwater and contains the following information:

Computational element number of headwater	Columns 10-13 (I4)
Sensitivity exclusion flag (must set the flag to “*” to exclude the headwater)	Columns 15-15 (A1)
Headwater name	Columns 16-35 (A20)
Logical unit number for alternate input of data (leave blank if concentrations are to be read from data line entries)	Columns 37-39 (F3.0)
Headwater flow, m ³ /s or ft ³ /s	Columns 41-48 (F8.0)
Temperature, °C	Columns 49-56 (F8.0)
Salinity, ppt	Columns 57-64 (F8.0)
Conservative Material #1, used-defined units	Columns 65-72 (F8.0)
Conservative Material #2, used-defined units	Columns 73-80 (F8.0)
Headwater exchange ratio, unitless	Columns 81-88 (F8.0)

IMPORTANT: The last line of this group must read “ENDATA20”, left justified.

DATA TYPE 21 – HEADWATER DATA FOR DO, BOD, AND NITROGEN

These data account for the DO, BOD, and nitrogen associated with headwater inflows and are required only if dissolved oxygen, biochemical oxygen demand, or nitrogen is being simulated. Otherwise, they may be omitted. If present, line entries must be placed in numerical order by the computational element number of the headwater. The concentration of any constituent not being simulated may be left blank. If concentrations for a given headwater are to be read from a logical unit as specified in the Data Type 20 line entries, the constituent concentrations on that headwater data card should be left blank although that data card must still be included.

The BOD values entered are the “effective” BOD when the Use Effective Concentration option is selected. They will be corrected for phytoplankton (i.e., reduced) based on the program constant in Data Type 3 and the phytoplankton concentration (as chlorophyll *a*) specified in the headwater data (or initial conditions if headwater data for phytoplankton are not present) regardless of whether phytoplankton are being modeled.

Each card represents one headwater and contains the following information:

Computational element number of headwater	Columns 10-13 (I4)
Dissolved oxygen, mg/L	Columns 16-24 (F9.0)
Short-term biochemical oxygen demand (BOD1), mg/L	Columns 25-33 (F9.0)
Organic nitrogen or NBOD, mg/L	Columns 34-42 (F9.0)
Ammonia nitrogen, mg/L	Columns 43-51 (F9.0)
Nitrate nitrogen, mg/L	Columns 52-60 (F9.0)
Long-term biochemical oxygen demand (BOD2), mg/L	Columns 61-69 (F9.0)

IMPORTANT: The last line of this group must read “ENDATA21”, left justified, even if the data are deleted.

**DATA TYPE 22 – HEADWATER DATA FOR PHOSPHORUS, PHYTOPLANKTON, COLIFORM, AND
NONCONSERVATIVE MATERIAL**

These data account for the phosphorus, phytoplankton (as chlorophyll a), coliform, and nonconservative material associated with headwater inflows and are required only if phosphorus, phytoplankton, coliform, or a nonconservative material is being simulated. Otherwise, they may be omitted. If present, line entries must be placed in numerical order by the computational element number of the element. The concentration of any constituent not being simulated may be left blank. If concentrations for a given headwater are to be read from a logical unit as specified in the Data Type 20 line entries, the constituent concentrations on that headwater data card should be left blank although that data card must still be included. Each card represents one headwater and contains the following information:

Computational element number of headwater	Columns 10-13 (I4)
Inorganic phosphorus, mg/L	Columns 16-24 (F9.0)
Phytoplankton (as chlorophyll <u>a</u>), µg/L	Columns 25-33 (F9.0)
Coliform, #/100 mL	Columns 34-42 (F9.0)
Nonconservative material, used-defined units	Columns 43-51 (F9.0)
Organic phosphorus, mg/L	Columns 52-60 (F9.0)

IMPORTANT: The last line of this group must read “ENDATA22”, left justified, even if the data are deleted.

DATA TYPE 23 – JUNCTION DATA

These data describe the junction configuration and are required only if there are two or more headwaters. There is always one less junction data line entry than headwater data line entries. Line entries must be placed in numerical order by the computational element number of the element immediately downstream of the junction. The last (most downstream) computational element may not be a junction element. Each card represents one junction and contains the following information:

Computational element number of the element immediately downstream of the junction (i.e., the junction element)	Columns 10-13 (I4)
Computational element number of the element immediately upstream of the junction	Columns 15-18 (I4)
Junction name	Columns 21-80 (A60)

IMPORTANT: The last line of this group must read “ENDATA23”, left justified, even if the data are deleted.

DATA TYPE 24 – WASTE LOAD DATA FOR FLOW, TEMPERATURE, SALINITY, AND CONSERVATIVES

These data account for the flows, temperature, salinity, and conservative constituents associated with waste loads or withdrawals and are optional. Those line entries that are present must be placed in numerical order by the computational element number of the waste load/withdrawal. Waste loads require concentrations; withdrawals do not require concentrations. The concentration of any constituent not being simulated may be left blank. The Sensitivity Exclusion Flag is used to exclude specific wasteloads from the sensitivity analysis (see Data Type 29 for more information). The program is dimensioned for a maximum of 300 waste loads/withdrawals. Each card represents one waste load/withdrawal and contains the following information:

Computational element number of waste load/withdrawal	Columns 10-13 (I4)
Sensitivity exclusion flag (must set the flag to “*” to exclude the wasteload)	Columns 15-15 (A1)
Waste load/withdrawal name	Columns 16-35 (A20)
Waste load/withdrawal flow, m ³ /s or ft ³ /s (a withdrawal must have a [-] sign)	Columns 36-44 (F9.0)
Temperature, °C	Columns 45-53 (F9.0)
Salinity, ppt	Columns 54-62 (F9.0)
Conservative Material #1, used-defined units	Columns 63-71 (F9.0)
Conservative Material #2, used-defined units	Columns 72-80 (F9.0)

IMPORTANT: The last line of this group must read “ENDATA24”, left justified, even if the data are deleted.

DATA TYPE 25 – WASTE LOAD DATA FOR DO, BOD, AND NITROGEN

These data account for the DO, BOD, and nitrogen associated with waste load/withdrawal flow line entries (Data Type 24) and are required only if dissolved oxygen, biochemical oxygen demand, or nitrogen is being simulated. Otherwise, they may be omitted. If present, one card is required for each waste load/withdrawal specified in the Data Type 24 line entries and must be placed in numerical order by the computational element number of the waste load/withdrawal. Waste loads require concentrations; withdrawals do not require concentrations although the data card is still required. The concentration of any constituent not being simulated may be left blank. Each card represents one waste load/withdrawal and contains the following information:

Computational element number of waste load/withdrawal	Columns 10-13 (I4)
Dissolved oxygen, mg/L	Columns 16-24 (F9.0)
Short-term biochemical oxygen demand (BOD1), mg/L	Columns 25-33 (F9.0)
BOD decayed, percent	Columns 34-38 (F5.0)
Organic nitrogen or NBOD, mg/L	Columns 39-47 (F9.0)
Ammonia nitrogen, mg/L	Columns 48-56 (F9.0)
Ammonia nitrogen nitrified, percent	Columns 57-61 (F5.0)
Nitrate nitrogen, mg/L	Columns 62-70 (F9.0)
Long-term biochemical oxygen demand (BOD2), mg/L	Columns 71-79 (F9.0)

IMPORTANT: The last line of this group must read “ENDATA25”, left justified, even if the data are deleted.

**DATA TYPE 26 – WASTE LOAD DATA FOR PHOSPHORUS, PHYTOPLANKTON, COLIFORM, AND
NONCONSERVATIVE MATERIAL**

These data account for the phosphorus, phytoplankton (as chlorophyll a), coliform, and nonconservative material associated with waste load/withdrawal flow line entries (Data Type 24) and are required only if phosphorus, phytoplankton, coliform, or a nonconservative material is being simulated. Otherwise, they may be omitted. If present, one card is required for each waste load/withdrawal specified in the Data Type 24 line entries and must be placed in numerical order by the computational element number of the waste load/withdrawal. Waste loads require concentrations; withdrawals do not require concentrations although the data card is still required. The concentration of any constituent not being simulated may be left blank. Each card represents one waste load/withdrawal and contains the following information:

Computational element number of waste load/withdrawal	Columns 10-13 (I4)
Inorganic phosphorus, mg/L	Columns 16-24 (F9.0)
Phytoplankton (as chlorophyll <u>a</u>), µg/L	Columns 25-33 (F9.0)
Coliform, #/100 mL	Columns 34-42 (F9.0)
Nonconservative material, used-defined units	Columns 43-51 (F9.0)
Organic phosphorus, mg/L	Columns 52-60 (F9.0)

IMPORTANT: The last line of this group must read “ENDATA26”, left justified, even if the data are deleted.

DATA TYPE 27 – LOWER BOUNDARY CONDITIONS

These data specify the constituent concentrations for the lower boundary. They are required only if a constituent is being modeled and only if the system contains high dispersion or flow reversals in the last element. Otherwise, they may be omitted.

If this option is used, be sure to include the tidal information specified in Data Type 3, if appropriate. If the nitrogen series is modeled, NBOD must not be included. Conversely, if NBOD is being modeled, organic nitrogen, ammonia nitrogen, and nitrate nitrogen must not be included.

The BOD values entered are the “effective” BOD. They will be corrected for phytoplankton (i.e., reduced) based on the program constant in Data Type 3 and the phytoplankton concentration (as chlorophyll a) specified in these boundary conditions regardless of whether phytoplankton are being modeled.

Each card is distinguished by the eight-character code (shown underlined) in Columns 10-17 (A8). Columns 47-56 (F10.0) contain the constituent concentration:

TEMPERATURE (in °C only)

SALINITY (in ppt)

CONSERVATIVE MATERIAL #1

CONSERVATIVE MATERIAL #2

DISSOLVED OXYGEN (in mg/L)

BOD1 BIOCHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND (in mg/L) **or** BIOCHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND (*deprecated*)

BOD2 BIOCHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND (in mg/L)

ORGANIC NITROGEN (in mg/L; omit if NBOD is modeled)

AMMONIA NITROGEN (in mg/L; omit if NBOD is modeled)

NITRATE NITROGEN (in mg/L; omit if NBOD is modeled)

P04 PHOSPHORUS (in mg/L) **or** PHOSPHORUS (*PHOSPHORUS is deprecated*)

ORG PHOSPHORUS (in mg/L)

PHYTOPLANKTON (as chlorophyll a in µg/L) **or** CHLOROPHYLL A (*CHLOROPHYLL A is deprecated*)

COLIFORM (in #100 mL)

NONCONSERVATIVE MATERIAL

NBOD (in mg/L; omit if the Nitrogen Series is modeled)

IMPORTANT: The last line of this group must read “ENDATA27”, left justified, even if the data are deleted.

DATA TYPE 28 – DAM DATA

These data identify dams along the stream and are optional. Placing a dam in the model causes the dispersion to be set to zero across the dam and also causes the dissolved oxygen to increase below the dam (or decrease if supersaturated) due to reaeration. Line entries must be placed in numerical order by element number. The dam is considered to be at the upstream end of the computational element in which it is located. A dam element must begin a new reach. A dam element may not also be a headwater or junction element. The program is dimensioned for a maximum of 20 dams.

Two options for dam reaeration are currently available. These are listed below:

<u>Option</u>	<u>Method</u>	<u>Equation (metric units)</u>
0	No reaeration over or through dam	
1	Butts and Evans (1983)	$(Cs-Cu)/(Cs-Cd)=1+0.38abH(1-0.11H)(1+0.046T)$
2	Gameson (1957)	$(Cs-Cu)/(Cs-Cd)=1+0.40abH$
3	Gameson et al (1959)	$(Cs-Cu)/(Cs-Cd)=1+0.0335abH (1+0.046T)$
4	Specific increase in dissolved oxygen	a

where:

- Cs = dissolved oxygen saturation concentration (mg/L)
- Cu = concentration of dissolved oxygen upstream of dam (mg/L)
- Cd = concentration of dissolved oxygen downstream of dam (mg/L)
- a = subjective water quality factor, 0.65 for grossly polluted and 1.8 for clean (unitless)
 - Gross = 0.65
 - Moderate = 1.0
 - Slight = 1.6
 - Clean = 1.8
- b = weir dam aeration coefficient based on weir type (unitless)
 - Flat broad-crested regular step = 0.70
 - Flat broad-crested irregular step = 0.80
 - Flat broad-crested vertical face = 0.80
 - Flat broad-crested straight slope face = 0.90
 - Flat broad-crested curved face = 0.75
 - Round broad-crested curved face = 0.60
 - Sharp-crested straight slope face = 1.05
 - Sharp-crested vertical slope face = 0.80
 - Sluice gates with submerged discharge = 0.05
- H = static head loss over dam (meters)
- T = water temperature of water upstream of dam (deg C) (Temperature is calculated by the model)

The source of option #1 is Rates, Constants, and Kinetics Formulations in Surface Water Quality Modeling (Second Edition), EPA/600/3-85/040, June 1985.

Each line entry represents one dam and contains the following information:

Element number	Columns 10-13 (I4)
Dam name	Columns 16-35 (A20)
Dam reaeration option (0, 1, 2, 3, or 4 as described above)	Columns 37-38 (I2)
Water quality factor “a”, options 1, 2, or 3 (unitless)	Columns 40-47 (F8.0)
Dissolved oxygen increase, option 4 (mg/L)	Columns 40-47 (F8.0)
Weir dam aeration coefficient “b”, options 1, 2, or 3 (unitless)	Columns 48-55 (F8.0)
Static head loss over dam “H”, options 1, 2, or 3 (meters)	Columns 56-63 (F8.0)

IMPORTANT: The last line of this group must read “ENDATA28”, left justified, even if the data are not present.

DATA TYPE 29 – SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS DATA

These data specify the sensitivity parameters and are required only if sensitivity analysis is to be performed. Otherwise, they may be omitted. Each card specifies the sensitivity parameter by an eight-character code (word) in Columns 10-17 (A8) followed by values indicating the per change to the parameter (degree change for temperatures). Up to eight percentages per card are allowable. Negative percent change must include the (-) sign. The eight fields for the percentages are in columns 19-25, 26-32, 33-39, 40-46, 47-53, 54-60, 61-67, and 68-74 (all F7.0). During a sensitivity analysis, the model is executed once without any changes to parameters and then executed again for each sensitivity parameter set and percentages indicated, one column at a time. For headwater and wasteload sensitivity parameters, individual headwaters and wasteloads can be excluded from the sensitivity changes by setting the Sensitivity Exclusion Flag for those headwaters and wasteloads in Data Type 20 and Data Type 24, respectively. More than one parameter at a time may be changed according to the grouping specified in the Program Constants (Data Type 3). The affected parameter and eight-character code word for each sensitivity parameter is shown as follows:

Affected Parameter	Code Word
Atmospheric Pressure	PRESSURE
Background NH3-N Sediment Source Rate	NH3 SRCE
Background Sediment Oxygen Demand	SOD
Background PO4-P Sediment Source Rate	P04 SRCE
BOD1 Aerobic Decay Rate	BOD1 DEC
BOD1 Anaerobic Decay Rate	BOD1 ANA
BOD1 Settling Rate	BOD1 SET
BOD2 Aerobic Decay Rate	BOD2 DEC
BOD2 Anaerobic Decay Rate	BOD2 ANA
BOD2 Hydrolysis Rate	BOD2 HYD
BOD2 Settling Rate	BOD2 SET
Chlorophyll <i>a</i> /Phytoplankton Ratio	ARATIO
Coliform Die-off Rate	COLI DIE
Dam Coefficient A	DAM A
Dam Coefficient B	DAM B
Dam Height H	DAM H
Denitrification Rate	DENTRIF
Evaporation Rate	EVAPORAT
Headwater BOD1	HDW BOD
Headwater BOD2	HDW BOD2
Headwater Phytoplankton (as chlorophyll <i>a</i>)	HDW CHLO
Headwater Coliform	HDW COLI
Headwater Dissolved Oxygen	HDW DO
Headwater Flow	HDW FLOW
Headwater Organic Nitrogen	HDW ORGN
Headwater Organic Phosphorus	HDW ORGP
Headwater NBOD	HDW NBOD
Headwater NH3-N	HDW NH3
Headwater NO3-N	HDW NO3
Headwater Nonconservative Material	HDW NCM
Headwater PO4-P	HDW P04
Headwater Temperature	HDW TEMP
Incremental BOD#1	INC BOD
Incremental BOD#2	INC BOD2
Incremental Phytoplankton (as chlorophyll <i>a</i>)	INC CHLO
Incremental Coliform	INC COLI
Incremental Dissolved Oxygen	INC DO
Incremental Inflow	INC INFL
Incremental NBOD	INC NBOD
Incremental NH3-N	INC NH3
Incremental NO3-N	INC NO3
Incremental Nonconservative Material	INC NCM

Incremental Organic Nitrogen	INC ORGN
Incremental Organic Phosphorus	INC ORGP
Incremental Outflow	INC OUTF
Incremental PO4-P	INC P04
Incremental Temperature	INC TEMP
Initial Temperature	TEMPERAT
Initial Salinity	SALINITY
Initial Phytoplankton (as chlorophyll <u>a</u>)	CHLOR A
Initial Periphyton	PERIPHY
Lower Boundary Condition BOD1	LBC BOD
Lower Boundary Condition BOD2	LBC BOD2
Lower Boundary Condition Phytoplankton (as chlorophyll <u>a</u>)	LBC CHLO
Lower Boundary Condition Coliform	LBC COLI
Lower Boundary Condition DO	LBC DO
Lower Boundary Condition NBOD	LBC NBOD
Lower Boundary Condition NH3-N	LBC NH3
Lower Boundary Condition NO3-N	LBC NO3
Lower Boundary Condition Nonconservative Material	LBC NCM
Lower Boundary Condition Organic Nitrogen	LBC ORGN
Lower Boundary Condition Organic Phosphorus	LBC ORGP
Lower Boundary Condition PO4-P	LBC P04
Lower Boundary Condition Salinity	LBC SALI
Lower Boundary Condition Temperature	LBC TEMP
NBOD Decay Rate	NBOD DEC
NBOD Settling Rate	NBOD SET
NH3-N Decay Rate (nitrification)	NH3 DECA
Nonconservative Material Decay Rate	NCM DECA
Nonconservative Material Settling Rate	NCM SETT
Non-Point Source BOD1	NPS BOD
Non-Point Source BOD2	NPS BOD2
Non-Point Source Coliform	NPS COLI
Non-Point Source DO	NPS DO
Non-Point Source NBOD	NPS NBOD
Non-Point Source Nonconservative Material	NPS NCM
Non-Point Source Organic Nitrogen	NPS ORGN
Non-Point Source Organic Phosphorus	NPS ORGP
Ocean Exchange Ratio	OXR
Organic Nitrogen Hydrolysis Rate	ORGN HYD
Organic Nitrogen Settling Rate	ORGN SET
Organic Phosphorus Hydrolysis Rate	ORGP HYD
Organic Phosphorus Settling Rate	ORGP SET
Phytoplankton Settling Rate	PHYTO SE
Phytoplankton Death Rate	PHYTO DE
Phytoplankton Growth Rate	PHYTO GR
Phytoplankton Respiration Rate	PHYTO RE
Periphyton Death Rate	PERIP DE
Periphyton Growth Rate	PERIP GR
Periphyton Respiration Rate	PERIP RE
Secchi Disc Depth	SECCHI
Stream Baseflow	BASEFLOW
Stream Velocity	VELOCITY
Stream Depth	DEPTH
Stream Dispersion	DISPERSI
Stream Reaeration	REAERATI
Temperature, Dry Bulb	DRY BULB
Temperature, Wet Bulb	WET BULB
Tidal Range	TRANGE
Waste Load DO	WSL DO

Waste Load BOD1	WSL BOD
Waste Load BOD2	WSL BOD2
Waste Load Phytoplankton (as chlorophyll a)	WSL CHLO
Waste Load Coliform	WSL COLI
Waste Load Flow	WSL FLOW
Waste Load NBOD	WSL NBOD
Waste Load NH3-N	WSL NH3
Waste Load NO3-N	WSL NO3
Waste Load Nonconservative Material	WSL NCM
Waste Load Organic Nitrogen	WSL ORGN
Waste Load Organic Phosphorus	WSL ORGP
Waste Load PO4-P	WSL PO4
Waste Load Temperature	WSL TEMP
Wind Speed	WIND

Caution: Temperatures must be input as degrees, not as percentages.

If Sensitivity Analysis and Graphics Display have been checked in Preferences, upon execution of the model simulation, the user can view the sensitivity of certain constituents and coefficients to the sensitivity parameters specified in this data type. The constituent/coefficient to be viewed can be selected using the appropriate button in the plot display. The <S, -S, S+, and S> buttons located above the graphics to the far right allow the user to scroll through the different sensitivity parameters specified in the input data set. A Sensitivity Table which summarizes the sensitivity parameters specified in the input data set is generated whenever the Sensitivity Analysis is run. It may be viewed by selecting it under the View menu. The filename is the same name as the input set with the extension of .SNT.

IMPORTANT: The last line of this group must read “ENDATA29”, left justified, even if the data are deleted.

DATA TYPE 30 – PLOT CONTROL DATA

These data control the constituent plots and the special report sensitivity table and are required only if graphic capability or the sensitivity table is desired. Otherwise, they may be omitted. The main stem and/or tributaries may be plotted. There is a maximum of nine (9) plots. For each plot requested, two lines are necessary.

The first line gives the plot number and optional plot title. Default action is to title the plot based on the name of the headwater. However, this default action may be overridden by providing an optional plot title.

Keyword: PLOT	Columns 1-4 (A4)
Number Corresponding to Plot Number	Column 5 (I1)
Title for the Plot (optional)	Columns 7-36 (A30)

The second line gives the reach numbers to be plotted. The reach numbers do not need to be in specific columns but must be separated by at least one space and may not extend beyond Column 124. No more than 40 reaches may be specified on a single RCH line. A second RCH line may be used if there are more than 40 reaches in the plot.

Keyword: RCH	Columns 1-3 (A3)
Reaches to be Plotted (separated by spaces)	Columns 5-84 (I)

The format of the plot control data has changed from the format used in the earliest versions of this model. These previous formats are deprecated but will normally be detected by the program and will continue to be accepted without errors although they are not documented here. If any changes are required to legacy formats, it is recommended that the data be reformatted to the format described above.

IMPORTANT: The last line of this group must read “ENDATA30”, left justified, even if the data are deleted.

DATA TYPE 31 – OVERLAY FILENAMES

These data complement the Plot Control Data (Data Type 30) and identify the location of overlay datafiles. These files add the ability to overlay the predicted profiles with observed averages and ranges of water quality constituents and hydraulics. They are required only if the display of this data is desired. Overlay plots are useful visual tools for the calibration and verification procedures as well as comparison to water quality criteria. Graphics Display in the Preferences menu must be enabled for the overlays to be displayed on screen. There must be an overlay file given for each plot specified in Data Type 30.

Generally, all of the data for a given mainstem or tributary can be contained in a single file. It is not necessary to split it into multiple files even though there may be multiple plots along a single stream or tributary. The graphic overlay routine is capable of selecting the data it needs for the particular reaches being plotted. Therefore, the same overlay datafile can be used for multiple plots even though each plot may represent a different part of the stream. If there are multiple streams or tributaries, multiple overlay plots will be necessary.

The following is the format for identifying the name of the file which contains the overlay data. The format for the file which contains the actual overlay data is shown on a subsequent page.

Keyword: OVERLAY	Column 1-7 (A7)
Number Corresponding to Plot Number	Column 8 (I1)
Filename of Overlay Datafile	Columns 10-39 (A30)

The format of the overlay plot data has changed from the format used in earliest versions of this model. These previous formats are deprecated but should be detected by the program and should continue to be accepted without errors although they are not documented here. However, if any changes are required to legacy formats, it is recommended that the data be reformatted to the format described above.

IMPORTANT: The last line of this group must read “ENDATA31”, left justified, even if the data are deleted.

OVERLAY FILE FORMAT

The overlay file can contain several types of information: 1) station data which gives minimum, average, and maximum parameter values for various locations, 2) segment boundaries, 3) water quality standards criteria for specified parameters, and 4) marking lines for arbitrary use. The overlay file must be contained in the same directory as the input data set. It can have any name and extension but the length of the name must not exceed 30 characters including the extension. A file extension of .OVL is recommended but not required. All blank lines and all lines that begin with an exclamation point (!) will be ignored. Lines beginning with an exclamation point can be used for comments.

The Table of Codes has changed from the ones used in the earliest versions of this model. These changes are too extensive to allow all legacy formats and code numbers to be accepted. If the overlay file contains legacy code numbers, it is recommended that the code number in the overlay files be renumbered to match the Table of Codes shown below. In addition, if any of the code numbers (as shown in the Table of Codes below) were used in overlay files prior to Version 9.0 of this model and are higher than 19, the code number in the overlay files must be renumbered to match the Table of Codes shown below.

River distances are input as kilometer or miles, depending upon whether the Metric or English units option has been selected. The following is the format for each type of information in the overlay file:

Station Data

Station data is specified by a Station Location card followed immediately by any number of Parameter Value line entries for data related to that station. This set of line entries is repeated for each station location. The Station Location card gives information concerning the location of a station along the stream. The Parameter Value line entries give the minimum, average, and maximum values of parameters measured at that location. Any combination of the average and/or range (maximum and minimum) may be specified. Data for up to 80 stations may be entered. Any number or types of parameters may be specified for each station location, and they need not be the same from station to station.

Station Location Line Entry

Line Identifier (must be "STA")	Columns 1- 3 (A3)
Station Label (optional)	Columns 9-11 (A3)
Location of Station (kilometers or miles)	Columns 23-32 (F10.0)

Parameter Value Line Entry

Parameter Code (see table of codes)	Columns 1- 2 (I2)
Minimum Value	Columns 6-15 (F10.0)
Average Value	Columns 16-25 (F10.0)
Maximum Value	Columns 26-35 (F10.0)

Table of Codes (legacy numbers in parenthesis):

1 = Temperature (10)	21 = Total Phosphorus	41 = Reaeration Rate	61 = Flow
2 = Salinity (9)	22 = Total BOD	42 =	62 = Dispersion
3 = Conservative #1 (7)	23 = Effective Total BOD	43 =	63 = Depth
4 = Conservative #2 (8)	24 = Effective Organic N	44 = Sediment Oxygen Demand	64 = Width
5 = Dissolved Oxygen (1)	25 = Effective Total N	45 =	65 = Advective
Velocity			
6 = Effective BOD1 (2)	26 = Effective Organic P	46 = Sediment Nitrogen Rate	66 = Mean Velocity
7 = BOD1	27 = Effective Total P	47 =	
8 = Organic Nitrogen (4)	28 =	48 =	
9 = Ammonia Nitrogen (3)	29 =	49 =	
10 = Nitrate Nitrogen (5)	30 =	50 =	
11 = Total Nitrogen	31 =	51 =	
12 = Inorganic Phosphorus (6)	32 = Phytoplankton Growth	52 =	
13 = Chlorophyll a (11)	33 = Periphyton Growth	53 =	
14 = Coliform	34 = Sediment Phosphorus Rate	54 =	
15 = Nonconservative (12)	35 =	55 =	
16 = Effective BOD2	36 =	56 =	
17 = BOD 2	37 =	57 =	
18 = NBOD	38 =	58 =	
19 = Periphyton	39 =	59 =	
20 = Organic Phosphorus	40 =	60 = Secchi Depth	

The legacy numbers for parameters shown in parenthesis will continue to work, but only with the legacy format. If any changes are made to legacy datafiles, it is recommended that all parameter codes be revised. If the legacy format is changed to the format documented here, the parameter codes numbers must be revised.

Water Quality Standards

This line entry causes a horizontal line (default=green) representing the numerical water quality criteria to placed on the graphic plots . Up to 30 line entries may be made.

Line Identifier (must be“STD”)	Columns 1- 3 (A3)
Parameter Code (see table of codes)	Columns 5- 6 (I2)
Numerical Criteria	Columns 8-17 (F10.0)
Upstream River Distance (kilometers or miles)	Columns 18-27 (F10.0)
Downstream River Distance (kilometers or miles)	Columns 28-37 (F10.0)

Segment Boundaries

This line entry causes a vertical line (default=blue) to be placed on the graphic plots at the location of a segment boundary. Up to 10 line entries may be made.

Line Identifier (must be“SEG”)	Columns 1- 3 (A3)
Location of Boundary (kilometers or miles)	Columns 5-14 (F10.0)

Marking Lines

This card cause a vertical line (default=magenta) with label to be placed on the graphic plots at a given location. Up to 30 line entries may be made.

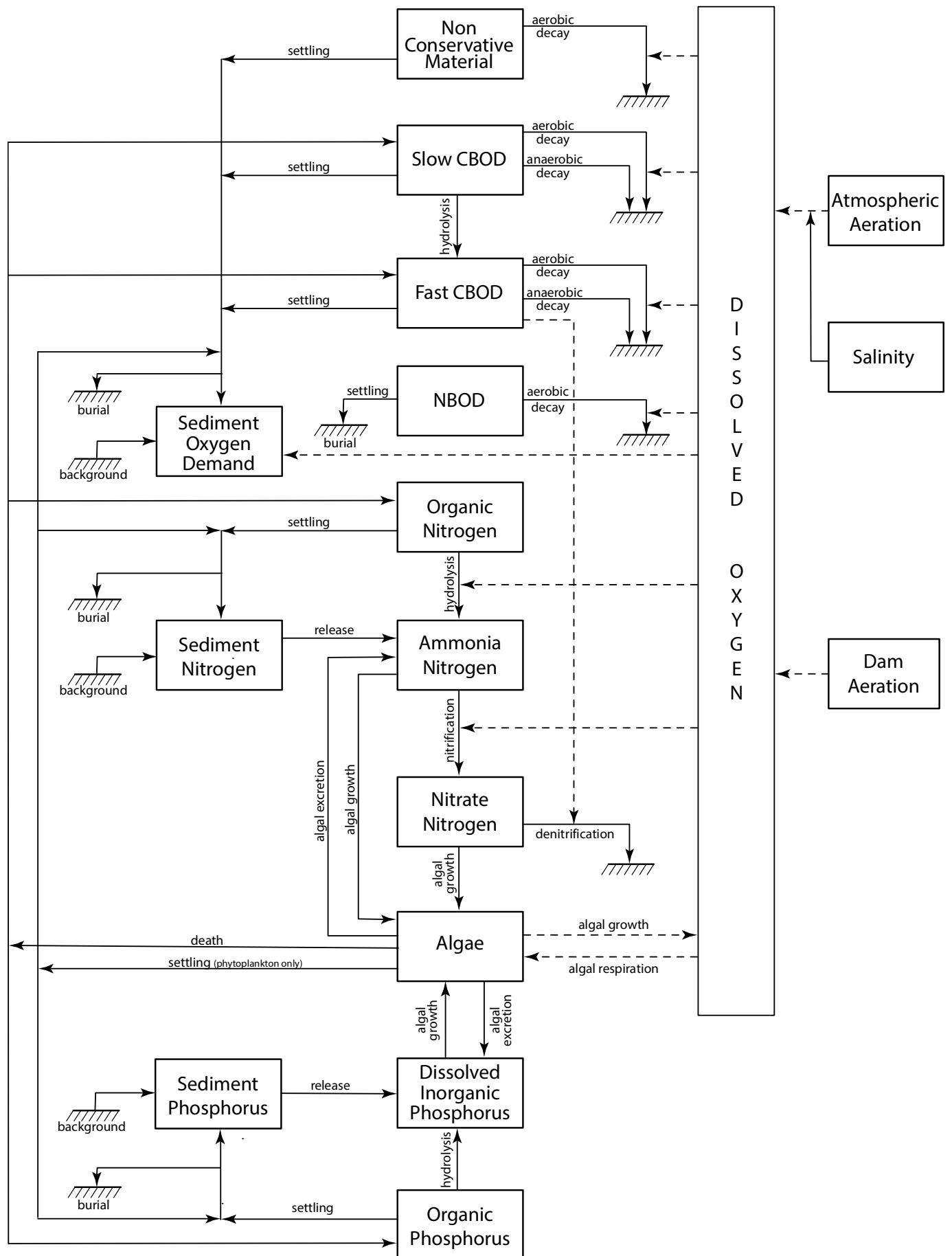
Line Identifier (must be“MRK”)	Columns 1- 3 (A3)
Location of Marking Line (kilometers or miles)	Columns 5-14 (F10.0)
Label for Marking Line	Columns 16-55 (A40)

IMPORTANT: The last line in the file must read “END”, left justified.

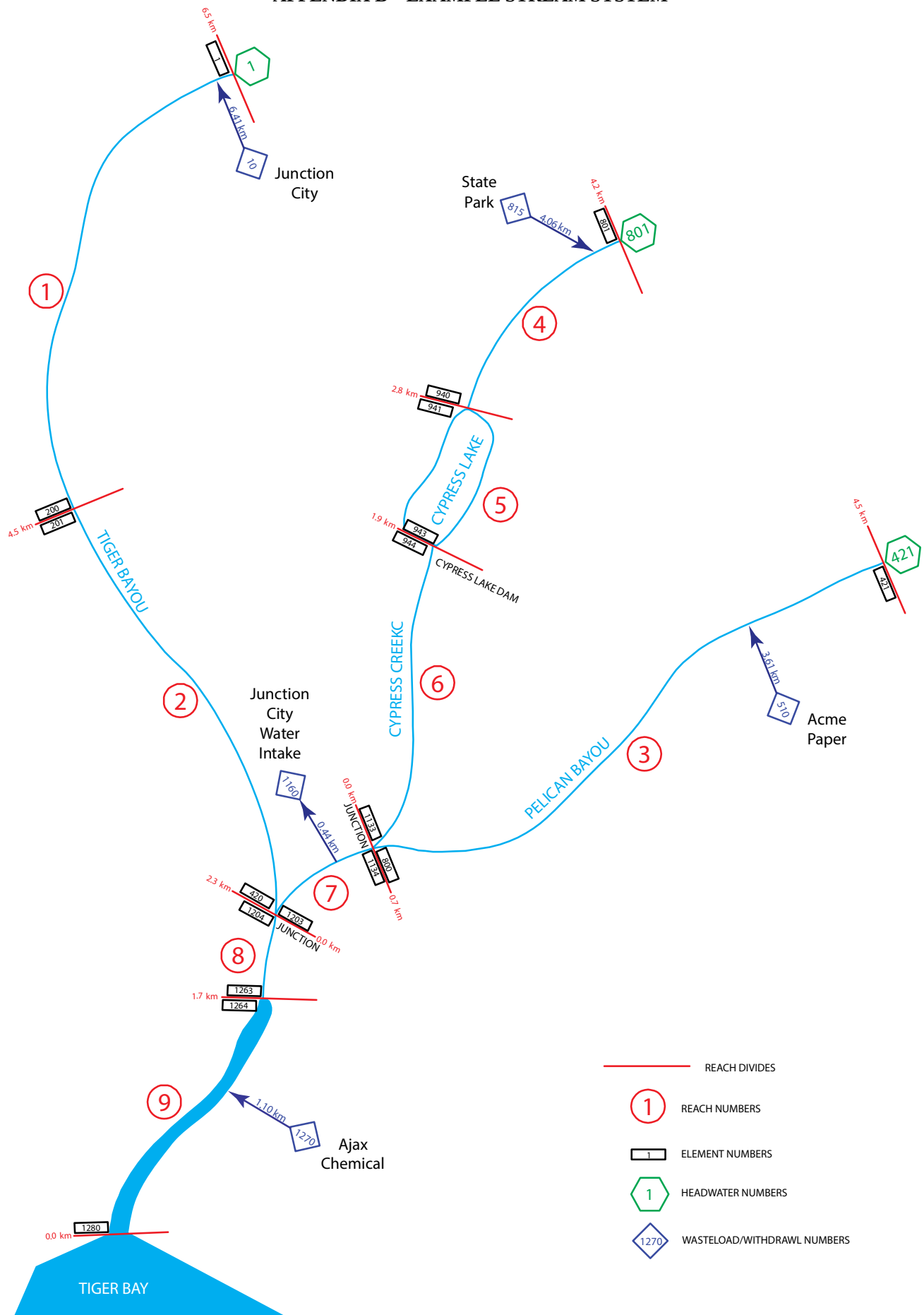
Example:

	1	2	3	4	5	6
123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890						
STATION A	KILOMETER	6.3				
05	5.8	6.2	7.5			
06	1.3	2.8	4.2			
STATION B	KILOMETER	3.4				
05	4.5	4.8	4.9			
06	1.1	1.5	3.2			
MRK	2.30	TIDAL	BOUNDARY			
STD 05	5.0	6.5	2.3			
STD 05	4.0	2.3	0.0			
END						

APPENDIX A – CONSTITUENT INTERACTIONS



APPENDIX B – EXAMPLE STREAM SYSTEM



APPENDIX C - SAMPLE DATA INPUT

```

!-----1-----2-----3-----4-----5-----6-----7-----8-----9-----0-----1-----2-----3-----4-----5
1234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890
!
*****
TITLE01      EXAMPLE DATA SET
TITLE02      FOR TESTING MODEL
!            Y/N CODE
!            *****
CONTROL      YES METRIC UNITS
CONTROL      YES USE EFFECTIVE
ENDATA01
!            Y/N CODE            CONSTITUENT LONG NAME            UNITS            SHORT NAME
!            *****            *****            -----            *****
MODOPT       NO TEMPERATURE
MODOPT       YES SALINITY
MODOPT       YES CONSERVATIVE MATERIAL I = CONDUCTIVITY            IN µmohs/cm Conduct.
MODOPT       YES CONSERVATIVE MATERIAL II = ALUMINUM            IN µg/L            Aluminum
MODOPT       YES DISSOLVED OXYGEN
MODOPT       YES BOD1 BIOCHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND
MODOPT       YES BOD2 BIOCHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND
MODOPT       YES NITROGEN
MODOPT       YES PHOSPHORUS
MODOPT       YES PHYTOPLANKTON (AS CHLOROPHYLL A)
MODOPT       NO PERIPHYTON
MODOPT       YES COLIFORM
MODOPT       YES NONCONSERVATIVE MATERIAL =            IN µg/L
ENDATA02
!            CODE            VALUE
!            *****            *****
PROGRAM      HYDRAULIC CALCULATION METHOD            = 2.
PROGRAM      MAXIMUM ITERATION LIMIT            = 500.
PROGRAM      BOD1 OXYGEN UPTAKE RATE            = 2.3
PROGRAM      BOD2 OXYGEN UPTAKE RATE            = 2.3
PROGRAM      NCM OXYGEN UPTAKE RATE            = 0.0
ENDATA03
!            CODE            VALUE
!            *****            *****
THETA        NH3 DECA            1.07
THETA        BENTHAL            1.065
THETA        NCM DECA            1.07
ENDATA04
!            CODE            VALUE
!            *****            *****
TEMP         LATITUDE            = 30.
TEMP         LONGITUDE            = 92.
TEMP         ELEVATION            = 100.
ENDATA05
!            CODE            VALUE
!            *****            *****
PHYTO        O PROD DUE TO GROWTH            = 1.6
PHYTO        O UPTAKE DUE TO RESP            = 2.0
PHYTO        C CONTENT            = 0.400
PHYTO        N CONTENT            = 0.085
PHYTO        P CONTENT            = 0.013
ENDATA06
!            CODE            VALUE
!            *****            *****
PERIP        O PROD DUE TO GROWTH            = 1.6
PERIP        O UPTAKE DUE TO RESP            = 2.0
PERIP        C CONTENT            = 0.400
PERIP        N CONTENT            = 0.085
PERIP        P CONTENT            = 0.013
ENDATA07
!            R#            ID            REACH NAME            RKM            RKM            LENGTH
!            ***            --            *****            *****
REACH ID     1            TB UPPER TIGER BAYOU            6.5            4.5            0.01
REACH ID     2            TB TIGER BAYOU ABOVE TIDAL            4.5            2.3            0.01
REACH ID     3            PB UPPER PELICAN BAYOU            4.5            0.7            0.01
REACH ID     4            CC UPPER CYPRESS CREEK            4.2            2.8            0.01
REACH ID     5            CC CYPRESS LAKE            2.8            1.9            0.30
REACH ID     6            CC LOWER CYPRESS CREEK            1.9            0.0            0.01
REACH ID     7            PB LOWER PELICAN BAYOU            0.7            0.0            0.01
REACH ID     8            TB TIGER BAYOU UPPER TIDAL            2.3            1.7            0.01
REACH ID     9            TB TIGER BAYOU LOWER TIDAL            1.7            0.0            0.10
ENDATA08
!
!            a            b            c            d            e            f
!            R#            WIDTH COEFF            WIDTH EXP            WIDTH CONST            DEPTH COEFF            DEPTH EXP            DEPTH CONST            SLOPE MANNING            EVAP
!            ***            f            *****            *****
HYDR-1       1            15.00            0.10            0.0            3.00            0.50            0.00            0.035            0.00
HYDR-1       2            15.00            0.10            0.0            3.00            0.50            0.00            0.035            0.00
HYDR-1       3            5.00            0.10            0.0            2.00            0.50            0.00            0.035            0.00
HYDR-1       4            5.00            0.10            0.0            2.00            0.50            0.00            0.035            0.00
HYDR-1       5            0.00            0.00            300.0            0.00            0.00            3.00            0.035            0.00
HYDR-1       6            5.00            0.10            0.0            2.00            0.50            0.00            0.035            0.00
HYDR-1       7            5.00            0.10            0.0            2.00            0.50            0.00            0.035            0.00
HYDR-1       8            0.00            0.00            20.0            0.00            0.00            2.00            0.035            0.00
HYDR-1       9            0.00            0.00            100.0            0.00            0.00            2.50            0.035            0.00
ENDATA09
!            R#            RANGE            a            b            c            d
!            ***            *****            *****
HYDR-2       5            0.00            0.3            0.0            0.0            0.0
HYDR-2       8            0.50            10.            0.0            0.0            0.0
HYDR-2       9            1.00            30.            0.0            0.0            0.0
ENDATA10

```

APPENDIX C - SAMPLE DATA INPUT (continued)

!	R#	TEMP	SALINITY	DO	NH3-N	NO3-N	PO4-P	CHL A	PERIP	BOD1	BOD2	ORG-N	ORG-P	COLI	NCM	CM-I	CM-II
***	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
INITIAL	1	30.0	0.0	5.00	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
INITIAL	2	30.0	0.0	5.00	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
INITIAL	3	30.0	0.0	5.00	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
INITIAL	4	30.0	0.0	5.00	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
INITIAL	5	30.0	0.0	5.00	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
INITIAL	6	30.0	0.0	5.00	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
INITIAL	7	30.0	0.0	5.00	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
INITIAL	8	30.0	0.0	5.00	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
INITIAL	9	30.0	0.0	5.00	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
ENDATA11																	
!	REARC	a	b	c		BOD1	BOD1	SETT	BOD1	BOD2	BOD2		BOD2	BOD2			
!	R#	EQN	K2	K2	K2	SOD	DECAY	SETT	AVAIL	ANAER	DECAY	SETT		ANAER	HYDR		
***	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
COEF-1	1	3.				0.20	0.10	0.05	0.50	0.05	0.05	0.02		0.02	0.10		
COEF-1	2	3.				0.20	0.10	0.05	0.50	0.05	0.05	0.02		0.02	0.10		
COEF-1	3	3.				0.20	0.10	0.05	0.50	0.05	0.05	0.02		0.02	0.10		
COEF-1	4	3.				0.20	0.10	0.05	0.50	0.05	0.05	0.02		0.02	0.10		
COEF-1	5	20.	1.0			0.20	0.10	0.05	0.50	0.05	0.05	0.02		0.02	0.10		
COEF-1	6	3.				0.20	0.10	0.05	0.50	0.05	0.05	0.02		0.02	0.10		
COEF-1	7	3.				0.20	0.10	0.05	0.50	0.05	0.05	0.02		0.02	0.10		
COEF-1	8	3.				0.20	0.10	0.05	0.50	0.05	0.05	0.02		0.02	0.10		
COEF-1	9	3.				0.20	0.10	0.05	0.50	0.05	0.05	0.02		0.02	0.10		
ENDATA12																	
!		ORGN	ORGN	ORGN	NH3	NH3	PO4	DENIT	ORGP	ORGP	ORGP						
!	R#	DECAY	SETT	AVAIL	DEC	SRC	SRC	RATE	DEC	SETT	AVAIL						
***	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
COEF-2	1	0.10	0.00	0.50	0.30	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.05	0.10	0.50						
COEF-2	2	0.10	0.00	0.50	0.30	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.05	0.10	0.50						
COEF-2	3	0.10	0.00	0.50	0.30	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.05	0.10	0.50						
COEF-2	4	0.10	0.00	0.50	0.30	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.05	0.10	0.50						
COEF-2	5	0.10	0.00	0.50	0.30	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.05	0.10	0.50						
COEF-2	6	0.10	0.00	0.50	0.30	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.05	0.10	0.50						
COEF-2	7	0.10	0.00	0.50	0.30	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.05	0.10	0.50						
COEF-2	8	0.10	0.00	0.50	0.30	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.05	0.10	0.50						
COEF-2	9	0.10	0.00	0.50	0.30	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.05	0.10	0.50						
ENDATA13																	
!		CHL/ALG	PHYTO	PHYTO	PHYTO	PHYTO	PERIP	PERIP	PERIP	BANK							
!	R#	SECCHI	RATIO	SETT	DEATH	GROW	RESP	DEATH	GROW	RESP	SHADE						
***	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
COEF-3	1	1.00	0.010	0.05	0.10	2.00	0.20	0.10	1.00	0.1	0.02						
COEF-3	2	1.00	0.010	0.05	0.10	2.00	0.20	0.10	1.00	0.1	0.02						
COEF-3	3	1.00	0.010	0.05	0.10	2.00	0.20	0.10	1.00	0.1	0.02						
COEF-3	4	1.00	0.010	0.05	0.10	2.00	0.20	0.10	1.00	0.1	0.02						
COEF-3	5	1.00	0.010	0.05	0.10	2.00	0.20	0.10	1.00	0.1	0.02						
COEF-3	6	1.00	0.010	0.05	0.10	2.00	0.20	0.10	1.00	0.1	0.02						
COEF-3	7	1.00	0.010	0.05	0.10	2.00	0.20	0.10	1.00	0.1	0.02						
COEF-3	8	1.00	0.010	0.05	0.10	2.00	0.20	0.10	1.00	0.1	0.02						
COEF-3	9	1.00	0.010	0.05	0.10	2.00	0.20	0.10	1.00	0.1	0.02						
ENDATA14																	
!		COLI	NCM	NCM													
!	R#	DECAY	DECAY	SETT													
***	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
COEF-4	1	0.40	0.20	0.05													
COEF-4	2	0.40	0.20	0.05													
COEF-4	3	0.40	0.20	0.05													
COEF-4	4	0.40	0.20	0.05													
COEF-4	5	0.40	0.20	0.05													
COEF-4	6	0.40	0.20	0.05													
COEF-4	7	0.40	0.20	0.05													
COEF-4	8	0.40	0.20	0.05													
COEF-4	9	0.40	0.20	0.05													
ENDATA15																	
!	R#	OUTFLOW	INFLOW	TEMP	SALIN	CM-I	CM-II										
***	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
INCR-1	1		0.01		0.0	0.0	0.0										
INCR-1	5	-0.1															
ENDATA16																	
!	R#	DO	BOD1	ORG-N	NH3-N	NO2-N	BOD2										
***	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
INCR-2	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0										
INCR-2	5																
ENDATA17																	
!	R#	PO4-P	CHL-A	COLI	NCM	ORG-P											
***	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
INCR-3	1	0.0	0.0	15.	0.0	0.0											
INCR-3	5																
ENDATA18																	
!	R#	BOD1	ORG-N	COLI	NCM	DO	BOD2	ORG-P									
***	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
NONPOINT	1	5.00	1.00	10.	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00									
NONPOINT	3	5.00	1.00	0.	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00									
NONPOINT	4	5.00	1.00	10.	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00									
NONPOINT	5	5.00	1.00	10.	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00									
ENDATA19																	

	E#	STREAM NAME		FLOW	TEMP	SALIN	CM-I	CM-II	HDISP
!	****	f-----	***		*****		*****		*****
HDWTR-1	1	TIGER BAYOU		0.20		0.0	0.0	0.0	
HDWTR-1	421	PELICAN BAYOU		0.20		0.0	0.0	0.0	
HDWTR-1	801	CYPRESS BAYOU		0.40		0.0	0.0	0.0	
ENDATA20									
!	E#	DO	BOD1	ORG-N	NH3-N	N03-N	BOD2		
!	****	-----	*****	-----	*****	-----	*****		
HDWTR-2	1	6.8	1.00	0.20	0.10	0.10	0.00		
HDWTR-2	421	6.8	1.00	0.20	0.10	0.10	0.00		
HDWTR-2	801	6.8	1.00	0.20	0.10	0.10	0.00		
ENDATA21									
!	E#	P04-P	CHL-A	COLI	NCM	ORG-P			
!	****	-----	*****	-----	*****	-----			
HDWTR-3	1	0.01	1.0	100.	0.00	0.20			
HDWTR-3	421	0.01	1.0	0.	0.00	0.20			
HDWTR-3	801	0.01	1.0	0.	0.00	0.20			
ENDATA22									
!	JE#	ME#	JUNCTION NAME						
!	****	----	*****						
JUNCTION	1134	800	PELICAN BAYOU AND CYPRESS CREEK						
JUNCTION	1204	420	TIGER BAYOU AND PELICAN BAYOU						
ENDATA23									
!	E#	WASTELOAD NAME		FLOW	TEMP	SALIN	CM-I	CM-II	
!	****	f-----	*****	-----	*****	-----	*****	*****	
WSTLD-1	10	JUNCTION CITY WWTP		0.050		0.0	0.	0.	
WSTLD-1	510	ACME PAPER		0.050		0.0	0.	0.	
WSTLD-1	815	STATE PARK WWTP		0.010		0.0	0.	0.	
WSTLD-1	1160	CITY WATER INTAKE		-0.200					
WSTLD-1	1270	AJAX CHEMICAL		0.100		0.0	20000.	1000.	
ENDATA24									
!	E#	DO	BOD1	ORG-N	NH3-N		N03-N	BOD2	
!	****	-----	*****	-----	*****		*****	*****	
WSTLD-2	10	4.0	10.0	1.0	3.0		6.0	0.0	
WSTLD-2	510	4.0	5.0	1.0	2.0		0.5	20.0	
WSTLD-2	815	4.0	20.0	1.0	8.0		1.0	0.0	
WSTLD-2	1160								
WSTLD-2	1270	4.0	20.0	1.0	5.0		0.5	2.0	
ENDATA25									
!	E#	P04-P	CHL-A	COLI	NCM	ORG-P			
!	****	-----	*****	-----	*****	-----			
WSTLD-3	10	4.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0			
WSTLD-3	510	0.50	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1			
WSTLD-3	815	4.00	0.0	1E5	0.0	1.0			
WSTLD-3	1160								
WSTLD-3	1270	0.00	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.5			
ENDATA26									
!	CODE				VALUE				
!	*****	-----			*****				
LOWER BC	TEMPERATURE				= 30.00				
LOWER BC	SALINITY				= 20.00				
LOWER BC	CONSERVATIVE MATERIAL #1				= 10000.				
LOWER BC	CONSERVATIVE MATERIAL #2				= 0.00				
LOWER BC	DISSOLVED OXYGEN				= 6.00				
LOWER BC	BOD1 BIOCHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND				= 1.00				
LOWER BC	BOD2 BIOCHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND				= 0.01				
LOWER BC	ORGANIC NITROGEN				= 0.05				
LOWER BC	AMMONIA NITROGEN				= 0.10				
LOWER BC	NITRATE NITROGEN				= 0.10				
LOWER BC	P04 PHOSPHORUS				= 0.10				
LOWER BC	ORG PHOSPHORUS				= 0.05				
LOWER BC	PHYTOPLANKTON (AS CHLOROPHYLL A)				= 0.00				
LOWER BC	COLIFORM				= 0.00				
LOWER BC	NONCONSERVATIVE MATERIAL</								

APPENDIX D – GRAPHIC SCREENS

Figure 1 - Main Menu

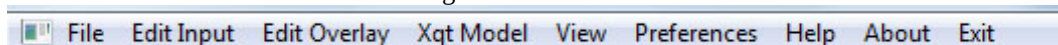


Figure 2 – Preferences

Preferences

Model Assumptions: Texas (TCEQ) defaults
 Location of .INI File: Z:\Mortran-IVF\QUAL-TX\qualtx.ini
 Location of Help File: Z:\Mortran-IVF\QUAL-TX\QUAL-TX User's Manual (v9.32).pdf
 Execution Mode: ☒ Steady-State ☐ Dynamic

☒ Immediately Display Output After Model Execution ☒ Graphics ☐ Reports ☐ Sensitivity Table
☐ Run Sensitivity

Additional Preferences Dynamic Preferences OK Cancel

Output Reports

☒ Echo Data Input

☒ Create Intermediate Reports

- ☒ Dissolved Oxygen
- ☒ Other Water Quality Constituents
- ☒ Hydraulic Parameters
- ☒ Biological/Physical Constants

☒ Create Capsule Report

☒ Create Final Report

- ☒ Include Reach Inputs
- ☒ Include Hydraulic Parameters
- ☒ Include Additional Tidal Information
- ☒ Include Biological/Physical Coefficients
- ☒ Include Water Quality Constituents
- ☒ Include Phytoplankton/Periphyton Data
- ☐ Show Mainstem Only

☒ Create Reach Summary Report

☒ Create Stream Summary Report

☒ Create Loading Reports

- ☒ Overall Summary
- ☐ By Element

☐ Save Plot Files

Graphical Display

☒ Show Model Version ☒ Show Date of Run ☐ Show Name of Input File ☒ Show Min/Max Values

☒ Show Measured Values bright red Verdana 15

- ☒ With Labels above Measured Values
- ☒ With Crossbars on Ranges

☒ Show Tributary Locations dark yellow Verdana 10 bottom

- ☒ With Tributary Names

☒ Show Wasteload Locations black Verdana 10 bottom

- ☒ With Wasteload Names

☒ Show Reach Locations on Graph (dashed line) bright blue Verdana 10 top

- ☐ With No Descriptor
- ☐ With Number Only
- ☐ With Name Only
- ☒ With Number and Name

☒ Show Markers on Graph bright magenta Verdana 10 middle

☒ Show Segment Boundaries on Graph bright green

☒ Show Standards Criteria on Graph bright green

☒ Show D.O. Saturation on D.O. Plot bright cyan

Colors for Predicted Values

Normal: bright red
 Sens 1: bright blue
 Sens 2: bright green

Reset Colors to Default Reset Font Styles to Default

Reset Font Sizes to Default Reset Label Positions to Default

Reset Lowest Maximum Plot Values to Default

Lowest Maximum Plot Values

Temperature: 50 Dissolved Oxygen: 10
 Salinity: 50 BOD 1: 10
 Cons 1: 100 BOD 2: 10
 Cons 2: 100 N Series: 5
 P Series: 0.05

Figure 3 – Additional Preferences

Additional Preferences

Model Assumptions

- ☐ Louisiana (LaDEQ) defaults
- ☒ Texas (TCEQ) defaults

Extension Default for Input Files: ☒ .IN, .INP ☐ .DAT ☐ .TXT ☐ All Extensions

Extension Default for Overlay Files: ☒ .OVL ☐ .TXT ☐ All Extensions

Input File Editor: notepad

Plain Text Viewer: wordpad

Rich Text Viewer: winword

Plot Capture Filename: image.bmp

Initial Constituent When Plots First Display: Dissolved Oxygen

☒ Suppress Popup Warning Message

OK Cancel

APPENDIX D – GRAPHIC SCREENS (continued)

Figure 4 – Plot Display Window

